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# INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification 7:

C12N 15/86, 15/35, 5/10, A61K 48/00

A2

(11) International Publication Number: WO 00/28061

(43) International Publication Date: 18 May 2000 (18.05.00)

(21) International Application Number: PCT/US99/25694

(22) International Filing Date: 2 November 1999 (02.11.99)

60/107,114 5 November 1998 (05.11.98) US

(71) Applicant (for all designated States excent US): THE

(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): THE TRUSTEES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVA-NIA [US/US]; Suite 300, 3700 Market Street, Philadelphia, PA 19104-3147 (US).

(72) Inventors; and

(30) Priority Data:

(75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): WILSON, James, M. [US/US]; 1350 N. Avignon Drive, Gladwyne, PA 19035 (US). XIAO, Weidong [CN/US]; Apartment P4, 155 Washington Lane, Jenkintown, PA 19046 (US).

(74) Agents: KODROFF, Cathy, A. et al.; Howson & Howson, Spring House Corporate Center, P.O. Box 457, Spring House, PA 19477 (US). (81) Designated States: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), Buropean patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

**Published** 

Without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report.

(54) Title: ADENO-ASSOCIATED VIRUS SEROTYPE | NUCLEIC ACID SEQUENCES, VECTORS AND HOST CELLS CONTAINING SAME

(57) Abstract

The nucleic acid sequences of adeno-associated virus (AAV) serotype 1 are provided, as are vectors and host cells containing these sequences and functional fragments thereof. Also provided are methods of delivering genes via AAV-1 derived vectors.

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ADENO-ASSOCIATED VIRUS SEROTYPE I NUCLEIC ACID SEQUENCES, VECTORS AND HOST CELLS CONTAINING SAME

This work was supported by the National Institutes of Health, grant no. P30 DK47757-06 and PO1 HD32649-04. The US government may have certain rights in this invention.

#### Field of the Invention

This invention relates generally to viral vector, and more particularly, to recombinant viral vectors useful for gene delivery.

## **Background of the Invention**

Adeno-associated viruses are small, single-stranded DNA viruses which require helper virus to facilitate efficient replication [K.I. Berns, Parvoviridae: the viruses and their replication, p. 1007-1041, in F.N. Fields et al., Fundamental virology, 3rd ed., vol. 2, (Lippencott-Raven Publishers, Philadelphia, PA) (1995)]. The 4.7 kb genome of AAV is characterized by two inverted terminal repeats (ITR) and two open reading frames which encode the Rep proteins and Cap proteins, respectively. The Rep reading frame encodes four proteins of molecular weight 78 kD, 68 kD, 52 kD and 40 kD. These proteins function mainly in regulating AAV replication and integration of the AAV into a host cell's chromosomes. The Cap reading frame encodes three structural proteins in molecular weight 85 kD (VP 1), 72 kD (VP2) and 61 kD (VP3) [Berns, cited above]. More than 80% of total proteins in AAV virion comprise VP3. The two ITRs are the only cis elements essential for AAV replication, packaging and integration. There are two conformations of AAV ITRs called "flip" and "flop". These differences in conformation originated from the replication model of adeno-associated virus which use the ITR to initiate and reinitiate the replication [R.O. Snyder et al., J. Virol., 67:6096-6104 (1993); K.I. Berns, Microbiological Reviews, 54:316-329 (1990)].

AAVs have been found in many animal species, including primates, canine, fowl and human [F.A. Murphy et al., "The Classification and Nomenclature of Viruses: Sixth Report of the International Committee on Taxonomy of Viruses",

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Archives of Virology, (Springer-Verlag, Vienna) (1995)]. In addition to five known primate AAVs (AAV-1 to AAV-5), AAV-6, another serotype closely related to AAV-2 and AAV-1 has also been isolated [E. A. Rutledge et al., <u>J. Virol., 72</u>:309-319 (1998)]. Among all known AAV serotypes, AAV-2 is perhaps the most well-characterized serotype, because its infectious clone was the first made [R.J. Samulski et al., <u>Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 79</u>:2077-2081 (1982)]. Subsequently, the full sequences for AAV-3A, AAV-3B, AAV-4 and AAV-6 have also been determined [Rutledge, cited above; J.A.Chiorini et al., <u>J. Virol., 71</u>:6823-6833 (1997); S. Muramatsu et al., <u>Virol., 221</u>:208-217 (1996)]. Generally, all AAVs share more than 80% homology in nucleotide sequence.

A number of unique properties make AAV a promising vector for human gene therapy [Muzyczka, Current Topics in Microbiology and Immunology, 158:97-129 (1992)]. Unlike other viral vectors, AAVs have not been shown to be associated with any known human disease and are generally not considered pathogenic. Wild type AAV is capable of integrating into host chromosomes in a site specific manner [R. M. 15 Kotin et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 87:2211-2215 (1990)- R.J. Samulski, EMBO J., 10(12):3941-3950 (1991)]. Recombinant AAV vectors can integrate into tissue cultured cells in chromosome 19 if the rep proteins are supplied in trans [C. Balague et al., J. Virol., 71:3299-3306 (1997); R. T. Surosky et al., J. Virol., 71:7951-7959 (1997)]. The integrated genomes of AAV have been shown to allow 20 long term gene expression in a number of tissues, including, muscle, liver, and brain [K. J. Fisher, Nature Med., 3(3):306-312 (1997); R. O. Snyder et al., Nature Genetics, 16:270-276 (1997); X. Xiao et al., Experimental Neurology, 144:113-124 (1997); Xiao, J. Virol., 70(11):8098-8108 (1996)].

AAV-2 has been shown to be present in about 80-90% of the human population. Earlier studies showed that neutralizing antibodies for AAV-2 are prevalent [W. P. Parks et al., <u>J. Virol.</u>, <u>2</u>:716-722 (1970)]. The presence of such antibodies may significantly decrease the usefulness of AAV vectors based on AAV-2 despite its other merits. What are needed in the art are vectors characterized by the

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advantages of AAV-2, including those described above, without the disadvantages, including the presence of neutralizing antibodies.

## Summary of the Invention

In one aspect, the invention provides an isolated AAV-1 nucleic acid molecule which is selected from among SEQ ID NO: 1, the strand complementary to SEQ ID NO: 1, and cDNA and RNA sequences complementary to SEQ ID NO: 1 and its complementary strand.

In another aspect, the present invention provides AAV ITR sequences, which include the 5' ITR sequences, nt 1 to 143 of SEQ ID NO: 1; the 3' ITR sequences, nt 4576 to 4718 of SEQ ID NO: 1, and fragments thereof.

In yet another aspect, the present invention provides a recombinant vector comprising an AAV-1 ITR and a selected transgene. Preferably, the vector comprises both the 5' and 3' AAV-1 ITRs between which the selected transgene is located.

In still another aspect, the invention provides a recombinant vector comprising an AAV-1 P5 promoter having the sequence of nt 236 to 299 of SEQ ID NO: 1 or a functional fragment thereof.

In a further aspect, the present invention provides a nucleic acid molecule encoding an AAV-1 rep coding region and an AAV-1 cap coding region.

In still another aspect, the present invention provides a host cell transduced with a recombinant viral vector of the invention. The invention further provides a host cell stably transduced with an AAV-1 P5 promoter of the invention.

In still a further aspect, the present invention provides a pharmaceutical composition comprising a carrier and a vector of the invention.

In yet another aspect, the present invention provides a method for AAV—mediated delivery of a transgene to a host involving the step of delivering to a selected host a recombinant viral vector comprising a selected transgene under the control of sequences which direct expression thereof and an adeno-associated virus 1 (AAV-1) virion.

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In another aspect, the invention provides a method for in vitro production of a selected gene product using a vector of the invention.

Other aspects and advantages of the invention will be readily apparent to one of skill in the art from the detailed description of the invention.

## 5 Brief Description of the Drawings

Figs. 1A-1C illustrate the alignment of nucleotides of AAV-1 [SEQ ID NO: 1], AAV-2 [SEQ ID NO: 18] and AAV-6 [SEQ ID NO: 19]. The alignment was done with MacVector 6.0. The full sequences of AAV-1 are shown in the top line. Nucleotides in AAV-2 and AAV-6 identical to AAV-1 are symbolized by "." and gaps by "-". Some of the conserved features among AAVs are marked in this figure. Note the 3' ITRs of AAV-1 and AAV-6 are shown in different orientations.

Fig. 2 illustrates the predicted secondary structure of AAV-1 ITR. The nucleotides in AAV-2 and AAV-6 are shown in italic and bold respectively.

Fig. 3A illustrates a hypothesis of how AAV-6 arose from the homologous recombination between AAV-1 and AAV-2. The major elements of AAV-1 are indicated in the graph. A region that is shared between AAV-1, AAV-2 and AAV-6 is shown in box with waved lines.

Fig. 3B is a detailed illustration of a 71 bp homologous region among AAV-1, AAV-2 and AAV-6. Nucleotides that differ among these serotypes are indicated by arrows.

Fig. 4A is a bar chart illustrating expression levels of human alpha 1 antitrypsin (α1AT) in serum following delivery of hAAT via recombinant AAV-1 and recombinant AAV-2 viruses.

Fig. 4B is a bar chart illustrating expression levels of erythropoietin (epo) in serum following delivery of the epo gene via recombinant AAV-1 and recombinant AAV-2 viruses.

Fig. 5A is a bar chart illustrating expression levels of a1AT in liver following delivery of a1AT as described in Example 7.

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Fig. 5B is a bar chart demonstrating expression levels of epo in liver following delivery of epo as described in Example 7.

Fig. 5C is a bar chart demonstrating neutralizing antibodies (NAB) directed to AAV-1 following delivery of α1AT or epo to liver as described in Example 7.

Fig. 5D is a bar chart demonstrating neutralizing antibodies (NAB) directed to AAV-2 following delivery of a1AT or epo to liver as described in Example 7.

Fig. 6A is a bar chart illustrating expression levels of  $\alpha 1$  AT in muscle following delivery of  $\alpha 1$  AT as described in Example 7.

Fig. 6B is a bar chart demonstrating expression levels of epo in muscle following delivery of epo as described in Example 7.

Fig. 6C is a bar chart demonstrating neutralizing antibodies (NAB) directed to AAV-1 following delivery of α1AT or epo to muscle as described in Example 7.

Fig. 6D is a bar chart demonstrating neutralizing antibodies (NAB) directed to AAV-2 following delivery of α1AT or epo to muscle as described in Example 7.

#### 15 Detailed Description of the Invention

The present invention provides novel nucleic acid sequences for an adeno-associated virus of serotype 1 (AAV-1). Also provided are fragments of these AAV-1
sequences. Among particularly desirable AAV-1 fragments are the inverted terminal
repeat sequences (ITRs), rep and cap. Each of these fragments may be readily
utilized, e.g., as a cassette, in a variety of vector systems and host cells. Such
fragments may be used alone, in combination with other AAV-1 sequences or
fragments, or in combination with elements from other AAV or non-AAV viral
sequences. In one particularly desirable embodiment, a cassette may contain the
AAV-1 ITRs of the invention flanking a selected transgene. In another desirable
embodiment, a cassette may contain the AAV-1 rep and/or cap proteins, e.g., for use
in producing recombinant (rAAV) virus.

Thus, the AAV-1 sequences and fragments thereof are useful in production of rAAV, and are also useful as antisense delivery vectors, gene therapy vectors, or vaccine vectors. The invention further provides nucleic acid molecules, gene delivery

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vectors, and host cells which contain the AAV-1 sequences of the invention. Also provided a novel methods of gene delivery using AAV vectors.

As described herein, the vectors of the invention containing the AAV-1 capsid proteins of the invention are particularly well suited for use in applications in which the neutralizing antibodies diminish the effectiveness of other AAV serotype based vectors, as well as other viral vectors. The rAAV vectors of the invention are particularly advantageous in rAAV readministration and repeat gene therapy.

These and other embodiments and advantages of the invention are described in more detail below. As used throughout this specification and the claims, the term "comprising" is inclusive of other components, elements, integers, steps and the like.

## I. AAV-1 NUCLEIC ACID AND PROTEIN SEQUENCES

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The AAV-1 nucleic acid sequences of the invention include the DNA sequences of SEQ ID NO: 1 (Figs. 1A-1C), which consists of 4718 nucleotides. The AAV-1 nucleic acid sequences of the invention further encompass the strand which is complementary to SEQ ID NO: 1, as well as the RNA and cDNA sequences corresponding to SEQ ID NO: 1 and its complementary strand. Also included in the nucleic acid sequences of the invention are natural variants and engineered modifications of SEQ ID NO: 1 and its complementary strand. Such modifications include, for example, labels which are known in the art, methylation, and substitution of one or more of the naturally occurring nucleotides with an analog.

Further included in this invention are nucleic acid sequences which are greater than 85%, preferably at least about 90%, more preferably at least about 95%, and most preferably at least about 98 - 99% identical or homologous to SEQ ID NO:1. The term "percent sequence identity" or "identical" in the context of nucleic acid sequences refers to the residues in the two sequences which are the same when aligned for maximum correspondence. The length of sequence identity comparison may be over the full-length sequence, or a fragment at least about nine nucleotides, usually at least about 20 - 24 nucleotides, at least about 28 - 32 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 36 or more nucleotides. There are a number of different

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algorithms known in the art which can be used to measure nucleotide sequence identity. For instance, polynucleotide sequences can be compared using Fasta, a program in GCG Version 6.1. Fasta provides alignments and percent sequence identity of the regions of the best overlap between the query and search sequences (Pearson, 1990, herein incorporated by reference). For instance, percent sequence identity between nucleic acid sequences can be determined using Fasta with its default parameters (a word size of 6 and the NOPAM factor for the scoring matrix) as provided in GCG Version 6.1, herein incorporated by reference.

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The term "substantial homology" or "substantial similarity," when referring to a nucleic acid or fragment thereof, indicates that, when optimally aligned with appropriate nucleotide insertions or deletions with another nucleic acid (or its complementary strand), there is nucleotide sequence identity in at least about 95 - 99% of the sequence.

Also included within the invention are fragments of SEO ID NO: 1, its complementary strand, cDNA and RNA complementary thereto. Suitable fragments are at least 15 nucleotides in length, and encompass functional fragments which are of biological interest. Certain of these fragments may be identified by reference to Figs. 1A-1C. Examples of particularly desirable functional fragments include the AAV-1 inverted terminal repeat (ITR) sequences of the invention. In contrast to the 145 nt ITRs of AAV-2, AAV-3, and AAV-4, the AAV-1 ITRs have been found to consist of only 143 nucleotides, yet advantageously are characterized by the T-shaped hairpin structure which is believed to be responsible for the ability of the AAV-2 ITRs to direct site-specific integration. In addition, AAV-1 is unique among other AAV serotypes, in that the 5' and 3' ITRs are identical. The full-length 5' ITR sequences of AAV-1 are provided at nucleotides 1-143 of SEQ ID NO: 1 (Fig. 1A) and the fulllength 3' ITR sequences of AAV-1 are provided at nt 4576-4718 of SEQ ID NO: 1 (Fig. 1C). One of skill in the art can readily utilize less than the full-length 5' and/or 3' ITR sequences for various purposes and may construct modified ITRs using conventional techniques, e.g., as described for AAV-2 ITRs in Samulski et al, Cell, 33:135-143 (1983).

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Another desirable functional fragment of the AAV-1 genome is the P5 promoter of AAV-1 which has sequences unique among AAV P5 promoters, while maintaining critical regulatory elements and functions. This promoter is located within nt 236 - 299 of SEQ ID NO: 1 (Fig. 1A). Other examples of functional fragments of interest include the sequences at the junction of the rep/cap, e.g., the sequences spanning at 2306-2223, as well as larger fragments which encompass this junction which may comprise 50 nucleotides on either side of this junction. Still other examples of functional fragments include the sequences encoding the rep proteins. Rep 78 is located in the region of nt 334 - 2306 of SEO ID NO: 1: Rep 68 is located in the region of nt 334-2272, and contains an intron spanning nt 1924-2220 of SEQ ID NO: 1. Rep 52 is located in the region of nt 1007 - 2304 of SEO ID NO: 1; rep 40 is located in the region of nt 1007 - 2272, and contains an intron spanning nt 1924-2246 of SEO ID NO: 1. Also of interest are the sequences encoding the capsid proteins, VP 1 [nt 2223-4431 of SEQ ID NO: 1], VP2 [nt 2634-4432 of SEQ ID NO: 1] and VP3 [nt 2829-4432 of SEQ ID NO: 1]. Other fragments of interest may include the AAV-1 P19 sequences, AAV-1 P40 sequences, the rep binding site, and the terminal resolute site (TRS).

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The invention further provides the proteins and fragments thereof which are encoded by the AAV-1 nucleic acids of the invention. Particularly desirable proteins include the rep and cap proteins, which are encoded by the nucleotide sequences identified above. These proteins include rep 78 [SEQ ID NO:5], rep 68 [SEQ ID NO:7], rep 52 [SEQ ID NO:9], rep 40 [SEQ ID NO: 11], vpl [SEQ ID NO: 13], vp2 [SEQ ID NO: 15], and vp3 [SEQ IID NO: 17] and functional fragments thereof while the sequences of the rep and cap proteins have been found to be closely related to those of AAV-6, there are differences in the amino acid sequences (see Table 1 below), as well as differences in the recognition of these proteins by the immune system. However, one of skill in the art may readily select other suitable proteins or protein fragments of biological interest. Suitably, such fragments are at least 8 amino acids in length. However, fragments of other desired lengths may be readily utilized.

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Such fragments may be produced recombinantly or by other suitable means, e.g., chemical synthesis.

The sequences, proteins, and fragments of the invention may be produced by any suitable means, including recombinant production, chemical synthesis, or other synthetic means. Such production methods are within the knowledge of those of skill in the art and are not a limitation of the present invention.

#### II. VIRAL VECTORS

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In another aspect, the present invention provides vectors which utilize the AAV-1 sequences of the invention, including fragments thereof, for delivery of a heterologous gene or other nucleic acid sequences to a target cell. Suitably, these heterologous sequences (i.e., a transgene) encode a protein or gene product which is capable of being expressed in the target cell. Such a transgene may be constructed in the form of a "minigene". Such a "minigene" includes selected heterologous gene sequences and the other regulatory elements necessary to transcribe the gene and express the gene product in a host cell. Thus, the gene sequences are operatively linked to regulatory components in a manner which permit their transcription. Such components include conventional regulatory elements necessary to drive expression of the transgene in a cell containing the viral vector. The minigene may also contain a selected promoter which is linked to the transgene and located, with other regulatory elements, within the selected viral sequences of the recombinant vector.

Selection of the promoter is a routine matter and is not a limitation of this invention. Useful promoters may be constitutive promoters or regulated (inducible) promoters, which will enable control of the timing and amount of the transgene to be expressed. For example, desirable promoters include the cytomegalovirus (CMV) immediate early promoter/enhancer [see, e.g., Boshart et al, Cell, 41:521-530 (1985)], the Rous sarcoma virus LTR promoter/enhancer, and the chicken cytoplasmic β-actin promoter [T. A. Kost et al, Nucl, Acids Res., 11(23):8287 (1983)]. Still other desirable promoters are the albumin promoter and an AAV P5 promoter. Optionally, the selected promoter is used in conjunction with a heterologous enhancer, e.g., the β-

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actin promoter may be used in conjunction with the CMV enhancer. Yet other suitable or desirable promoters and enhancers may be selected by one of skill in the art.

The minigene may also desirably contain nucleic acid sequences heterologous to the viral vector sequences including sequences providing signals required for efficient polyadenylation of the transcript (poly-A or pA) and introns with functional splice donor and acceptor sites. A common poly-A sequence which is employed in the exemplary vectors of this invention is that derived from the papovavirus SV-40. The poly-A sequence generally is inserted in the minigene downstream of the transgene sequences and upstream of the viral vector sequences. A common intron sequence is also derived from SV-40, and is referred to as the SV40 T intron sequence. A minigene of the present invention may also contain such an intron, desirably located between the promoter/enhancer sequence and the transgene. Selection of these and other common vector elements are conventional [see, e.g., Sambrook et al, "Molecular Cloning. A Laboratory Manual", 2d edit., Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, New York (1989) and references cited therein] and many such sequences are available from commercial and industrial sources as well as from Genebank.

The selection of the transgene is not a limitation of the present invention. Suitable transgenes may be readily selected from among desirable reporter genes, therapeutic genes, and optionally, genes encoding immunogenic polypeptides. Examples of suitable reporter genes include β-galactosidase (β-gal), an alkaline phosphatase gene, and green fluorescent protein (GFP). Examples of therapeutic genes include, cytokines, growth factors, hormones, and differentiation factors, among others. The transgene may be readily selected by one of skill in the art. See, e.g., WO 98/09657, which identifies other suitable transgenes.

Suitably, the vectors of the invention contain, at a minimum, cassettes which consist of fragments of the AAV-1 sequences and proteins. In one embodiment, a vector of the invention comprises a selected transgene, which is flanked by a 5' ITR and a 3' ITR, at least one of which is an AAV-1 ITR of the invention. Suitably,

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vectors of the invention may contain a AAV-1 P5 promoter of the invention. In yet another embodiment, a plasmid or vector of the invention contains AAV-1 rep sequences. In still another embodiment, a plasmid or vector of the invention contains at least one of the AAV-1 cap proteins of the invention. Most suitably, these AAV-1-derived vectors are assembled into viral vectors, as described herein.

## A. AAV Viral Vectors

In one aspect, the present invention provides a recombinant AAV-1 viral vector produced using the AAV-1 capsid proteins of the invention. The packaged rAAV-1 virions of the invention may contain, in addition to a selected minigene, other AAV-1 sequences, or may contain sequences from other AAV serotypes.

Methods of generating rAAV virions are well known and the selection of a suitable method is not a limitation on the present invention. See, e.g., K. Fisher et al, J. Virol., 70:520-532 (1993) and US Patent 5,478,745. In one suitable method, a selected host cell is provided with the AAV sequence encoding a rep protein, the gene encoding the AAV cap protein and with the sequences for packaging and subsequent delivery. Desirably, the method utilizes the sequences encoding the AAV-1 rep and/or cap proteins of the invention.

In one embodiment, the rep/cap genes and the sequences for delivery are supplied by co-transfection of vectors carrying these genes and sequences. In one currently preferred embodiment, a cis (vector) plasmid, a trans plasmid containing the rep and cap genes, and a plasmid containing the adenovirus helper genes are co-transfected into a suitable cell line, e.g., 293. Alternatively, one or more of these functions may be provided in trans via separate vectors, or may be found in a suitably engineered packaging cell line.

An exemplary cis plasmid will contain, in 5' to 3' order, AAV 5' ITR, the selected transgene, and AAV 3' ITR. In one desirable embodiment, at least one of the AAV ITRs is a 143 nt AAV-1 ITR. However, other AAV serotype ITRs may be readily selected. Suitably, the full-length ITRs are utilized. However, one of skill in

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the art can readily prepare modified AAV ITRs using conventional techniques.

Similarly, methods for construction of such plasmids is well known to those of skill in the art.

A trans plasmid for use in the production of the rAAV-1 virion particle may be prepared according to known techniques. In one desired embodiment, this plasmid contains the rep and cap proteins of AAV-1, or functional fragments thereof. Alternatively, the rep sequences may be from another selected AAV serotype.

The cis and trans plasmid may then be co-transfected with a wild-type helper virus (e.g., Ad2, Ad5, or a herpesvirus), or more desirably, a replication - defective adenovirus, into a selected host cell. Alternatively, the cis and trans plasmid may be co-transfected into a selected host cell together with a transfected plasmid which provides the necessary helper functions. Selection of a suitable host cell is well within the skill of those in the art and include such mammalian cells as 293 cells, HeLa cells, among others.

Alternatively, the cis plasmid and, optionally the trans plasmid, may be transfected into a packaging cell line which provides the remaining helper functions necessary for production of a rAAV containing the desired AAV-1 sequences of the invention. An example of a suitable packaging cell line, where an AAV-2 capsid is desired, is B-50, which stably expresses AAV-2 rep and cap genes under the control of a homologous P5 promoter. This cell line is characterized by integration into the cellular chromosome of multiple copies (at least 5 copies) of P5-rep-cap gene cassettes in a concatomer form. This B-50 cell line was deposited with the American Type Culture Collection, 10801 University Boulevard, Manassas, Virginia 20110-2209, on September 18, 1997 under Accession No. CRL-12401 pursuant to the provisions of the Budapest Treaty. However, the present invention is not limited as to the selection of the packaging cell line.

Exemplary transducing vectors based on AAV-1 capsid proteins have been tested both *in vivo and in vitro*, as described in more detail in Example 4. In these studies, it was demonstrated that recombinant AAV vector with an AAV-1 virion can transduce both mouse liver and muscle. These, and other AAV-1 based

gene therapy vectors which may be generated by one of skill in the art are beneficial for gene delivery to selected host cells and gene therapy patients since the neutralization antibodies of AAV-1 present in much of the human population exhibit different patterns from other AAV serotypes and therefore do not neutralize the AAV-1 virions. One of skill in the art may readily prepare other rAAV viral vectors containing the AAV-1 capsid proteins provided herein using a variety of techniques known to those of skill in the art. One may similarly prepare still other rAAV viral vectors containing AAV-1 sequence and AAV capsids of another serotype.

#### B. Other Viral Vectors

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One of skill in the art will readily understand that the AAV-1 sequences of the invention can be readily adapted for use in these and other viral vector systems for *in vitro*, *ex vivo or in vivo* gene delivery. Particularly well suited for use in such viral vector systems are the AAV-1 ITR sequences, the AAV-1 rep, the AAV-1 cap, and the AAV-1 P5 promoter sequences.

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For example, in one desirable embodiment, the AAV-1 ITR sequences of the invention may be used in an expression cassette which includes AAV-1 5' ITR, a non-AAV DNA sequences of interest (e.g., a minigene), and 3' ITR and which lacks functional rep/cap. Such a cassette containing an AAV-1 ITR may be located on a plasmid for subsequent transfection into a desired host cell, such as the cis plasmid described above. This expression cassette may further be provided with an AAV capsid of a selected serotype to permit infection of a cell or stably transfected into a desired host cell for packaging of rAAV virions. Such an expression cassette may be readily adapted for use in other viral systems, including adenovirus systems and lentivirus systems. Methods of producing Ad/AAV vectors are well known to those of skill in the art. One desirable method is described in PCT/US95/14018. However, the present invention is not limited to any particular method.

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Another aspect of the present invention is the novel AAV-1 P5 promoter sequences which are located in the region spanning at 236 - 299 of SEQ ID NO: 1. This promoter is useful in a variety of viral vectors for driving expression of a desired transgene.

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Similarly, one of skill in the art can readily select other fragments of the AAV-1 genome of the invention for use in a variety of vector systems. Such vectors systems may include, e.g., lentiviruses, retroviruses, poxviruses, vaccinia viruses, and adenoviral systems, among others. Selection of these vector systems is not a limitation of the present invention.

## C. Host Cells And Packaging Cell Lines

In yet another aspect, the present invention provides host cells which may be transiently transfected with AAV-1 nucleic acid sequences of the invention to permit expression of a desired transgene or production of a rAAV particle. For example, a selected host cell may be transfected with the AAV-1 P5 promoter sequences and/or the AAV-1 5' ITR sequences using conventional techniques. Providing AAV helper functions to the transfected cell lines of the invention results in packaging of the rAAV as infectious rAAV particles. Such cell lines may be produced in accordance with known techniques [see, e.g, US Patent No. 5,658,785], making use of the AAV-1 sequences of the invention.

Alternatively, host cells of the invention may be stably transfected with a rAAV expression cassette of the invention, and with copies of AAV-1 rep and cap genes. Suitable parental cell lines include mammalian cell lines and it may be desirable to select host cells from among non-simian mammalian cells. Examples of suitable parental cell lines include, without limitation, HeLa [ATCC CCL 2], A549 [ATCC Accession No. CCL 185], KB [CCL 17], Detroit [e.g., Detroit 510, CCL 72] and WI-38 [CCL 75] cells. These cell lines are all available from the American Type Culture Collection, 10801 University Boulevard, Manassas, Virginia 20110-2209 USA. Other suitable parent cell lines may be obtained from other sources and may be used to construct stable cell lines containing the P5 and/or AAV rep and cap sequences of the invention.

Recombinant vectors generated as described above are useful for delivery of the DNA of interest to cells.

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# III. METHODS OF DELIVERING GENES VIA AAV-1 DERIVED VECTORS

In another aspect, the present invention provides a method for delivery of a iransgene to a host which involves transfecting or infecting a selected host cell with a recombinant viral vector generated with the AAV-1 sequences (or functional fragments thereof) of the invention. Methods for delivery are well known to those of skill in the art and are not a limitation of the present invention.

In one desirable embodiment, the invention provides a method for AAV-mediated delivery of a transgene to a host. This method involves transfecting or
infecting a selected host cell with a recombinant viral vector containing a selected
transgene under the control of sequences which direct expression thereof and AAV-1
capsid proteins.

Optionally, a sample from the host may be first assayed for the presence of antibodies to a selected AAV serotype. A variety of assay formats for detecting neutralizing antibodies are well known to those of skill in the art. The selection of such an assay is not a limitation of the present invention. See, e.g., Fisher et al, Nature Med., 3(3):306-312 (March 1997) and W. C. Manning et al, Human Gene Therapy, 9:477-485 (March 1, 1998). The results of this assay may be used to determine which AAV vector containing capsid proteins of a particular serotype are preferred for delivery, e.g., by the absence of neutralizing antibodies specific for that capsid serotype.

In one aspect of this method, the delivery of vector with AAV-1 capsid proteins may precede or follow delivery of a gene via a vector with a different serotype AAV capsid protein. Thus, gene delivery via rAAV vectors may be used for repeat gene delivery to a selected host cell. Desirably, subsequently administered rAAV vectors carry the same transgene as the first rAAV vector, but the subsequently administered vectors contain capsid proteins of serotypes which differ from the first vector. For example, if a first vector has AAV-2 capsid proteins, subsequently administered vectors may have capsid proteins selected from among the other serotypes, including AAV-1, AAV-3A, AAV-3B, AAV-4 and AAV-6.

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Thus, a rAAV-1-derived recombinant viral vector of the invention provides an efficient gene transfer vehicle which can deliver a selected transgene to a selected host cell in vivo or ex vivo even where the organism has neutralizing antibodies to one or more AAV serotypes. These compositions are particularly well suited to gene delivery for therapeutic purposes. However, the compositions of the invention may also be useful in immunization. Further, the compositions of the invention may also be used for production of a desired gene product in vitro.

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The above-described recombinant vectors may be delivered to host cells according to published methods. An AAV viral vector bearing the selected transgene may be administered to a patient, preferably suspended in a biologically compatible solution or pharmaceutically acceptable delivery vehicle. A suitable vehicle includes sterile saline. Other aqueous and non-aqueous isotonic sterile injection solutions and aqueous and non-aqueous sterile suspensions known to be pharmaceutically acceptable carriers and well known to those of skill in the art may be employed for this purpose.

The viral vectors are administered in sufficient amounts to transfect the cells and to provide sufficient levels of gene transfer and expression to provide a therapeutic benefit without undue adverse effects, or with medically acceptable physiological effects, which can be determined by those skilled in the medical arts. Conventional and pharmaceutically acceptable routes of administration include, but are not limited to, direct delivery to the liver, oral, intranasal, intravenous, intramuscular, subcutaneous, intradermal, and other parental routes of administration. Routes of administration may be combined, if desired.

Dosages of the viral vector will depend primarily on factors such as the condition being treated, the age, weight and health of the patient, and may thus vary among patients. For example, a therapeutically effective human dosage of the viral vector is generally in the range of from about 1 ml to about 100 ml of solution containing concentrations of from about 1 x 10<sup>9</sup> to 1 x 10<sup>16</sup> genomes virus vector. A preferred human dosage may be about 1 x 10<sup>13</sup> to 1 x 10<sup>16</sup> AAV genomes. The dosage will be adjusted to balance the therapeutic benefit against any side effects and

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such dosages may vary depending upon the therapeutic application for which the recombinant vector is employed. The levels of expression of the transgene can be monitored to determine the frequency of dosage resulting in viral vectors, preferably AAV vectors containing the minigene. Optionally, dosage regimens similar to those described for therapeutic purposes may be utilized for immunization using the compositions of the invention. For *in vitro* production, a desired protein may be obtained from a desired culture following transfection of host cells with a rAAV containing the gene encoding the desired protein and culturing the cell culture under conditions which permits expression. The expressed protein may then be purified and isolated, as desired. Suitable techniques for transfection, cell culturing, purification, and isolation are known to those of skill in the art.

The following examples illustrate several aspects and embodiments of the invention.

## Example 1 - Generation of Infectious Clone of AAV-1

The replicated form DNA of AAV-1 was extracted from 293 cells that were infected by AAV-1 and wild type adenovirus type 5.

## A. Cell Culture and Virus

AAV-free 293 cells and 84-31 cells were provided by the human application laboratory of the University of Pennsylvania. These cells were cultured in Dulbecco's Modified Eagle Medium with 10% fetal bovine serum (Hyclone), penicillin (100 U/ml) and streptomycin at 37°C in a moisturized environment supplied with 5% C0<sub>2</sub>. The 84-31 cell line constitutively expresses adenovirus genes E1a, Elb, E4/ORF6, and has been described previously [K. J. Fisher, J. Virol., 70:520-532 (1996)]. AAV-1 (ATCC VR-645) seed stock was purchased from American Type Culture Collection (ATCC, Manassas, VA). AAV viruses were propagated in 293 cells with wild type Ad5 as a helper virus.

#### B. Recombinant AAV Generation

The recombinant AAV viruses were generated by transfection using an adenovirus free method. Briefly, the cis plasmid (with AAV ITR), trans plasmid (with

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AAV rep gene and cap gene) and helper plasmid (pFa13, with essential regions from the adenovirus genome) were simultaneously co-transfected into 293 cells in a ratio of 1:1:2 by calcium phosphate precipitation. The pFa13 helper plasmid has an 8 kb deletion in the adenovirus E2B region and has deletions in most of the late genes. This helper plasmid was generated by deleting the RsrII fragment from pFG140 (Microbix, Canada). Typically, 50 µg of DNA (cis:trans:PFa13 at ratios of 1:1:2, respectively) was transfected onto a 15 cm tissue culture dish. The cells were harvested 96 hours post-transfection, sonicated and treated with 0.5% sodium deoxycholate (37°C for 10 min). Cell lysates were then subjected to two rounds of a CsCl gradient. Peak fractions containing AAV vector were collected, pooled, and dialyzed against PBS before injecting into animals. To make rAAV virus with AAV-1 virion, the pAV1H or p5E18 (2/1) was used as the *trans* plasmid to provide rep and cap function.

For the generation of rAAV based on AAV-2, p5E18 was used as the trans plasmid since it greatly improved the rAAV yield. This plasmid, p5E18(2/2), expresses AAV-2 Rep and Cap and contains a P5 promoter relocated to a position 3' to the Cap gene, thereby minimizing expression of Rep78 and Rep68. The strategy was initially described by Li et al, J. Virol., 71:5236-5243 (1997). P5E18(2/2) was constructed in the following way. The previously described pMMTV-trans vector (i.e., the mouse mammary tumor virus promoter substituted for the P5 promoter in an AAV-2-based vector) was digested with Smal and ClaI, filled in with the Klenow enzyme, and then recircularized with DNA ligase. The resulting construct was digested with XbaI, filled in, and ligated to the blunt-ended BamHI-XbaI fragment from pCR-p5, constructed in the following way. The P5 promoter of AAV was amplified by PCR and the amplified fragment was subsequently cloned into pCR2.1 (Invitrogen) to yield pCR-P5. The helper plasmid pAV1H was constructed by cloning the BfaI fragment of pAAV-2 into pBluescript II-SK(+) at the BcorV and SmaI sites. The 3.0-kb XbaI-KpnI fragment from p5E18(2/2), the 2.3-kb XbaI-KpnI fragment from pAV1H, and the 1.7-kb KpnI fragment from p5E18(2/2) were incorporated into a separate plasmid P5E18(2/1), which contains AAV-2 Rep, AAV-1 Cap, and the

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AAV-2 P5 promoter located 3' to the Cap gene. Plasmid p5E18(2/1) produced 10- to 20-fold higher quantities of the vector than pAV1H (i.e., 10<sup>12</sup> genomes/50 15-cm<sup>2</sup> plates).

## C. DNA Techniques

Hirt DNA extraction was performed as described in the art with minor modification [R.J. Samulski et al., Cell, 33:135-143 (1983)]. More particularly, Hirst solution without SDS was used instead of using original Hirt solution containing SDS. The amount of SDS present in the original Hirst solution was added after the cells had been fully suspended. To construct AAV-1 infectious clone, the Hirt DNA from AAV-1 infected 293 cells was repaired with Klenow enzyme (New England Biolabs) to ensure the ends were blunt. The treated AAV-1 Hirt DNA was then digested with BamHI and cloned into three vectors, respectively. The internal BamHI was cloned into pBlueScript II-SK+ cut with BamHI to get pAV1-BM. The left and right fragments were cloned into pBlueScript II-SK+ cut with BamHI + EcoRV to obtain pAV1-BL and pAV1-BR, respectively. The AAV sequence in these three plasmids were subsequently assembled into the same vector to get AAV-1 infectious clone pAAV-1. The helper plasmid for recombinant AAV-1 virus generation was constructed by cloning the Bfa I fragment of pAAV-1 into pBlueScript II-SK+ at the EcoRV site.

Analysis of the Hirt DNA revealed three bands, a dimer at 9.4 kb, a monomer at 4.7 kb and single-stranded DNA at 1.7 kb, which correlated to different replication forms of AAV-1. The monomer band was excised from the gel and then digested with *BamH*I. This resulted in three fragments of 1.1 kb, 0.8 kb and 2.8 kb. This pattern is in accordance with the description by Bantel-schaal and zur Hausen, Virol., 134(1):52-63 (1984). The 1.1 kb and 2.8 kb *BamH*I fragments were cloned into pBlueScript-KS(+) at *BamH*I and EcoRV site. The internal 0.8 kb fragment was cloned into *BamH*I site of pBlueScript-KS(+).

These three fragments were then subcloned into the same construct to obtain a plasmid (pAAV-1) that contained the full sequence of AAV-1. The pAAV-1 was then tested for its ability to rescue from the plasmid backbone and package

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infectious virus. The pAAV-1 was then transfected to 293 cells and supplied with adenovirus type as helper at MOI 10. The virus supernatant was used to reinfect 293 cells.

For Southern blot analysis, Hirt DNA was digested with *Dpn*I to remove bacteria-borne plasmid and probed with internal *BamH*I fragment of AAV-1. The membrane was then washed at high stringency conditions, which included: twice 30 minutes with 2X SSC, 0.1% SDS at 65°C and twice 30 minutes with 0.1X SSC, 0.1% SDS at 65°C. The membrane was then analyzed by both phosphor image and X-ray autoradiography. The results confirmed that pAAV-1 is indeed an infectious clone of AAV serotype 1.

# Example 2 - Sequencing Analysis of AAV-1

The entire AAV-1 genome was then determined by automatic sequencing and was found to be 4718 nucleotides in length (Figs. 1A-1C). For sequencing, an ABI 373 automatic sequencer as used to determine the sequences for all plasmids and PCR fragments related to this study using the FS dye chemistry. All sequences were confirmed by sequencing both plus and minus strands. These sequences were also confirmed by sequencing two independent clones of pAV-BM, pAV-BL and pAV-BR. Since the replicated form of AAV-1 DNA served as the template for sequence determination, these sequences were also confirmed by sequencing a series of PCR products using original AAV-1 seed stock as a template.

The length of AAV-1 was found to be within the range of the other serotypes: AAV-3 (4726 nucleotides), AAV-4 (4774 nucleotides), AAV-2 (4681 nucleotides), and AAV-6 (4683 nucleotides).

associated viruses. Overall, it shares more than 80% identity with other known AAV viruses as determined by the computer program Megalign using default settings [DNASTAR, Madison, WI]. The key features in AAV-2 can also be found in AAV-1. First, AAV-1 has the same type of inverted terminal repeat which is capable of forming T-shaped hairpin structures, despite the differences at the nucleotide level

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(Figs. 2 and 3). The sequences of right ITRs and left ITRs of AAV-1 are identical. The AAV TR sequence is subdivided into A, A', B, B', C, C', D and D' [Bern, cited above].

These AAV ITR sequences are also virtually the same as those found in AAV-6 right ITR, there being one nucleotide difference in each of A and A' sequence, and the last nucleotide of the D sequence. Second, the AAV-2 rep binding motif [GCTCGCTCGCTCGCTG (SEQ ID NO: 20)] is well conserved. Such motif can also be found in the human chromosome 19 AAV-2 pre-integration region. Finally, non-structural and structural coding regions, and regulatory elements similar to those of other AAV serotypes also exist in AAV-1 genome.

Although the overall features of AAV terminal repeats are very much conserved, the total length of the AAV terminal repeat exhibits divergence. The terminal repeat of AAV-1 consists of 143 nucleotides while those of AAV-2, AAV-3, and AAV-4 are about 145 or 146 nucleotides. The loop region of AAV-1 ITR most closely resembles that of AAV-4 in that it also uses TCT instead of the TTT found in AAV-2 and AAV-3. The possibility of sequencing error was eliminated using restriction enzyme digestion, since these three nucleotides are part of the SacI site (gagete; nt 69-74 of SEQ ID NO: 1). The p5 promoter region of AAV-1 shows more variations in nucleotide sequences with other AAV serotypes. However, it still maintains the critical regulatory elements. The two copies of YY1 [See, Fig. 1A-1C] sites seemed to be preserved in all known AAV serotypes, which have been shown to be involved in regulating AAV gene expression. In AAV-4, there are 56 additional nucleotides inserted between YY1 and E-box/USF site, while in AAV-1, there are 26 additional nucleotides inserted before the E-box/USF site. The p19 promoter, p40 promoter and polyA can also be identified from the AAV-1 genome by analogy to known AAV serotypes, which are also highly conserved.

Thus, the analysis of AAV terminal repeats of various serotypes showed that the A and A' sequence is very much conserved. One of the reasons may be the Rep binding motif (GCTC)<sub>3</sub>GCTG [SEQ ID NO: 20]. These sequences appear to be essential for AAV DNA replication and site-specific integration. The same sequence

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has also been shown to be preserved in a monkey genome [Samulski, personal communication]. The first 8 nucleotides of the D sequence are also identical in all known AAV serotypes. This is in accordance with the observation of the Srivastava group that only the first 10 nucleotides are essential for AAV packaging [X.S. Wang et al, J. Virol., 71:3077-3082 (1997); X.S. Wang et al, J. Virol., 71:1140-1146 (1997)]. The function of the rest of the D sequences still remain unclear. They may be somehow related to their tissue specificities. The variation of nucleotide in B and C sequence may also suggest that the secondary structure of the ITRs is more critical for its biological function, which has been demonstrated in many previous publications.

## Example 3 - Comparison of AAV-1 Sequences

The nucleotide sequences of AAV-1, obtained as described above, were compared with known AAV sequences, including AAV-2, AAV-4 and AAV-6 using DNA Star Megalign. This comparison revealed a stretch of 71 identical nucleotides shared by AAV-1, AAV-2 and AAV-6. See, Figs. 1A-1C.

This comparison further suggested that AAV-6 is a hybrid formed by homologous recombination of AAV-1 and AAV-2. See, Figs. 3A and 3B. These nucleotides divide the AAV-6 genome into two regions. The 5' half of AAV-6 of 522 nucleotides is identical to that of AAV-2 except in 2 positions. The 3' half of AAV-6 including the majority of the rep gene, complete cap gene and 3' ITR is 98% identical to AAV-1.

Biologically, such recombination may enable AAV-1 to acquire the ability to transmit through the human population. It is also interesting to note that the ITRs of AAV-6 comprise one AAV-1 ITR and one AAV-2 ITR. The replication model of defective parvovirus can maintain this special arrangement. Studies on AAV integration have shown that a majority of AAV integrants carries deletions in at least one of the terminal repeats. These deletions have been shown to be able to be repaired through gene conversion using the other intact terminal repeat as a template. Therefore, it would be very difficult to maintain AAV-6 as a homogenous population

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existed in nature.

when an integrated copy of AAV-6 is rescued from host cells with helper virus infection. The AAV-6 with two identical AAV-2 ITRs or two identical AAV-1 ITRs should be the dominant variants. The AAV-6 with two AAV-1 ITRs has been observed by Russell's group [Rutledge, cited above (1998)]. So far there is no report on AAV-6 with two AAV-2 ITRs. Acquirement of AAV-2 P5 promoter by AAV-6 may have explained that AAV-6 have been isolated from human origin while AAV-1 with the same virion has not. The regulation of P5 promoter between different species of AAV may be different *in vivo*. This observation suggests the capsid proteins of AAV were not the only determinants for tissue specificity.

Although it is clear that AAV-6 is a hybrid of AAV-1 and AAV-2, AAV-6 has

already exhibited divergence from either AAV-1 or AAV-2. There are two nucleotide differences between AAV-6 and AAV-2 in their first 450 nucleotides. There are about 1% differences between AAV-6 and AAV-1 in nucleotide levels from nucleotides 522 to the 3' end. There also exists a quite divergent region (nucleotide 4486-4593) between AAV-6 and AAV-1 (Figs. 1A-1C). This region does not encode any known proteins for AAVs. These differences in nucleotide sequences may suggest that AAV-6 and AAV-1 have gone through some evolution since the recombination took place. Another possible explanation is that there exists another variant of AAV-1 which has yet to be identified. So far, there is no evidence to rule out either possibility. It is still unknown if other hybrids (AAV-2 to AAV-4, etc.)

The coding region of AAV-1 was deduced by comparison with other known AAV serotypes. Table 1 illustrates the coding region differences between AAV-1 and AAV-6. The amino acid residues are deduced according to AAV-2.

With reference to the amino acid position of AAV-1, Table 1 lists the amino acids of AAV-1 which have been changed to the corresponding ones of AAV-6. The amino acids of AAV-1 are shown to the left of the arrow. Reference may be made to SEQ ID NO: 5 of the amino acid sequence of AAV-1 Rep 78 and to SEQ ID NO: 13 for the amino acid sequence of AAV-1 VP1.

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Table 1

Coding region variations between AAV-1 and AAV-6

Rep protein (Rep78)		Cap protein (VP1)		
Position(s)	Amino acids	Position(s)	Amino acids	
28	S-N	129	L→F	
191	Q-H	418	E→D	
192	H-D	531	<b>E-K</b>	
308	E-D	584	F→L	
		598	A→V	
		642	N→H	

It was surprising to see that the sequence of the AAV-1 coding region is
almost identical to that of AAV-6 from position 452 to the end of coding region
(99%). The first 508 nucleotides of AAV-6 have been shown to be identical to those
of AAV-2 [Rutledge, cited above (1998)]. Since the components of AAV-6 genome
seemed to be AAV-2 left ITR - AAV-2 p5 promoter - AAV-1 coding region - AAV1 right ITR, it was concluded that AAV-6 is a naturally occurred hybrid between
AAV-1 and AAV-2.

## Example 4 - Gene Therapy Vector Based on AAV-1

Recombinant gene transfer vectors based on AAV-1 viruses were constructed by the methods described in Example 1. To produce a hybrid recombinant virus with AAV-1 virion and AAV-2 ITR, the AAV-1 trans plasmid (pAV1H) and the AAV-2 cis-lacZ plasmid (with AAV-2 ITR) were used. The AAV-2 ITR was used in this vector in view of its known ability to direct site-specific integration. Also constructed for use in this experiment was an AAV-1 vector carrying the green fluorescent protein (GFP) marker gene under the control of the immediate early promoter of CMV using pAV1H as the trans plasmid.

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## A. rAAV-1 Viruses Transfect Host Cells in Vitro

84-31 cells, which are subclones of 293 cells (which express adenovirus E1a, E1b) which stably express E4/ORF5, were infected with rAAV-1 GFP or rAAV-lacZ. High levels of expression of GFP and lacZ was detected in the cultured 84-31 cells. This suggested that rAAV-1 based vector was very similar to AAV-2 based vectors in ability to infect and expression levels.

## B. rAAV-1 Viruses Transfect Cells in Vivo

The performance of AAV-1 based vectors was also tested *in vivo*. The rAAV-1 CMV-α1AT virus was constructed as follows. The EcoRI fragment of pAT85 (ATCC) containing human α1-antitrypsin (α1AT) cDNA fragment was blunted and cloned into PCR (Promega) at a Small site to obtain PCR-α1AT. The CMV promoter was cloned into PCR-α1AT at the Xball site. The Alb-α1AT expression cassette was removed by XhoI and ClaI and cloned into pAV1H at the Xball site. This vector plasmid was used to generate AAV-1-CMV-α1AT virus used in the experiment described below.

For screening human antibodies against AAV, purified AAV virus is lysed with Ripa buffer (10 mM Tris pH 8.2, 1% Triton X-100, 1% SDS, 0.15 M NaCl) and separated in 10% SDS-PAGE gel. The heat inactivated human serum was used at a 1 to 1000 dilution in this assay. The rAAV-1 CMV-α1AT viruses were injected into Rag-1 mice through tail vein injection at different dosages. The concentration of human α1-antitrypsin in mouse serum was measured using ELISA. The coating antibody is rabbit anti-human human α1-antitrypsin (Sigma). The goatantihuman α1-antitrypsin (Sigma) was used as the primary detection antibodies. The sensitivity of this assay is around 0.3 ng/ml to 30 ng/ml. The expression of human α-antitrypsin in mouse blood can be detected in a very encouraging level. This result is shown in Table 2.

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Table 2
Human Antitrypsin Expressed in Mouse Liver

Amount of virus injected	Week 2 (ng/ml)	Week 4 (ng/ml)
2x10 <sup>10</sup> genomes	214.2	171.4
1x10 <sup>10</sup> genomes	117.8	109.8
5x10 <sup>10</sup> genomes	64.5	67.8
2.5x10 <sup>10</sup> genomes	<b>30</b> .9	58.4

rAAV-1 CMV-lacZ viruses were also injected into the muscle of C57BL6 mice and similar results were obtained. Collectively, these results suggested that AAV-1 based vector would be appropriate for both liver and muscle gene delivery.

## Example 5 - Neutralizing Antibodies Against AAV-1

Simple and quantitative assays for neutralizing antibodies (NAB) to AAV-1 and AAV-2 were developed with recombinant vectors. A total of 33 rhesus monkeys and 77 normal human subjects were screened.

#### A. Nonhuman Primates

Wild-caught juvenile rhesus monkeys were purchased from Covance (Alice, Tex.) and LABS of Virginia (Yemassee, SC) and kept in full quarantine. The monkeys weighed approximately 3 to 4 kg. The nonhuman primates used in the Institute for Human Gene Therapy research program are purposefully bred in the United States from specific-pathogen-free closed colonies. All vendors are US Department of Agriculture class A dealers. The rhesus macaques are therefore not infected with important simian pathogens, including the tuberculosis agent, major simian lentiviruses (simian immunodeficiency virus and simian retroviruses), and cercopithecine herpesvirus. The animals are also free of internal and external parasites. The excellent health status of these premium animals minimized the potential for extraneous variables. For this study, serum was obtained from monkeys prior to initiation of any protocol.

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NAB titers were analyzed by assessing the ability of serum antibody to inhibit the transduction of reporter virus expressing green fluorescent protein (GFP) (AAV1-GFP or AAV2-GFP) into 84-31 cells. Various dilutions of antibodies preincubated with reporter virus for 1 hour at 37°C were added to 90% confluent cell cultures. Cells were incubated for 48 hours and the expression of green fluorescent protein was measured by FluoroImaging (Molecular Dynamics). NAB titers were calculated as the highest dilution at which 50% of the cells stained green.

Analysis of NAB in rhesus monkeys showed that 61% of animals tested positive for AAV-1; a minority (24%) has NAB to AAV-2. Over one-third of animals had antibodies to AAV-1 but not AAV-2 (i.e., were monospecific for AAV-1), whereas no animals were positive for AAV-2 without reacting to AAV-1. These data support the hypothesis that AAV-1 is endemic in rhesus monkeys. The presence of true AAV-2 infections in this group of nonhuman primates is less clear, since cross-neutralizing activity of an AAV-1 response to AAV-2 can not be ruled out. It is interesting that there is a linear relationship between AAV-2 NAB and AAV-1 NAB in animals that had both.

#### B. Humans

For these neutralization antibody assays, human serum samples were incubated at 56°C for 30 min to inactivate complement and then diluted in DMEM. The virus (rAAV or rAd with either lacZ or GFP) was then mixed with each serum dilution (20X, 400X, 2000X, 4000X, etc.) and incubated for 1 hour at 37°C before applied to 90% confluent cultures of 84-31 cells (for AAV) or Hela cells (for adenovirus) in 96-well plates. After 60 minutes of incubation at culture condition, 100 µl additional media containing 20% FCS was added to make final culture media containing 10% FCS.

The result is summarized in Table 3.

Table 3

Adenovirus	AAV-1	AAV-2	# of samples	Percentage
_	_	-	41	53.2%
+	-		16	20.8%
-	+	-	0	0.0%
-	-	+	2	2.6%
-	+	+	2	2.6%
+	-	+	3	3.9%
+	+	-	0	0.0%
+	+	+	13	16.9%
	1	Total	77	100%

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The human neutralizing antibodies against these three viruses seemed to be unrelated since the existence of neutralizing antibodies against AAV are not indications for antibodies against adenovirus. However, AAV requires adenovirus as helper virus, in most of the cases, the neutralizing antibodies against AAV correlated with the existence of neutralizing antibodies to adenovirus. Among the 77 human serum samples screened, 41% of the samples can neutralize the infectivity of recombinant adenovirus based on Ad5. 15/77 (19%) of serum samples can neutralize the transduction of rAAV-1 while 20/77 (20%) of the samples inhibit rAAV-2 transduction at 1 to 80 dilutions or higher. All serum samples positive in neutralizing antibodies for AAV-1 in are also positive for AAV-2. However, there are five (6%) rAAV-2 positive samples that failed to neutralize rAAV-1. In samples that are positive for neutralizing antibodies, the titer of antibodies also varied in the positive ones. The results from screening human sera for antibodies against AAVs supported the conclusion that AAV-1 presents the same epitome as that of AAV-2 to interact

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with cellular receptors since AAV-1 neutralizing human serums can also decrease the infectivity of AAV-2. However, the profile of neutralizing antibodies for these AAVs is not identical, there are additional specific receptors for each AAV serotype.

# Example 6 - Recombinant AAV Viruses Exhibit Tissue Tropism

The recombinant AAV-1 vectors of the invention and the recombinant AAV-2 vectors [containing the gene encoding human α1-antitrypsin (α1AT) or murine erythropoietin (Epo) from a cytomegalovirus-enhanced β-actin promoter (CB)] were evaluated in a direct comparison to equivalent copies of AAV-2 vectors containing the same vector genes.

Recombinant viruses with AAV-1 capsids were constructed using the techniques in Example 1. To make rAAV with AAV-1 virions, pAV1H or p5E18 (2/1) was used as the *trans* plasmid to provide Rep and Cap functions. For the generation of the rAAV based on AAV-2, p5E18(2/2) was used as the *trans* plasmid, since it greatly improved the rAAV yield. [Early experiments indicated similar *in vivo* performances of AAV-1 vectors produced with pAV1H and p5E19 (2/1). All subsequent studies used AAV-1 vectors derived from p5E18(2/1) because of the increased yield.]

Equivalent stocks of the AAV-1 and AAV-2 vectors were injected intramuscularly (5 x 10<sup>10</sup> genomes) or liver via the portal circulation (1 x 10<sup>11</sup> genomes) into immunodeficient mice, and the animals (four groups) were analyzed on day 30 for expression of transgene. See, Figs. 4A and 4B.

AAV-2 vectors consistently produced 10- to 50-fold more serum erythropoietin or a1-antitrypsin when injected into liver compared to muscle. (However, the AAV-1-delivered genes did achieve acceptable expression levels in the liver.) This result was very different from that for AAV-1 vectors, with which muscle expression was equivalent to or greater than liver expression. In fact, AAV-1 outperformed AAV-2 in muscle when equivalent titers based on genomes were administered.

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## Example 7 - Gene Delivery via rAAV-1

C57BL/6 mice (6- to 8-week old males, Jackson Laboratories) were analyzed for AAV mediated gene transfer to liver following intrasplenic injection of vector (i.e., targeted to liver). A total of 10<sup>11</sup> genome equivalents of rAAV-1 or rAAV-2 vector were injected into the circulation in 100 μl buffered saline. The first vector contained either an AAV-1 capsid or an AAV-2 capsid and expressed α1AT under the control of the chicken β-actin (CB) promoter. Day 28 sera were analyzed for antibodies against AAV-1 or AAV-2 and serum α1AT levels were checked. Animals were then injected with an AAV-1 or AAV-2 construct expressing erythropoietin (Epo, also under the control of the CB promoter). One month later sera was analyzed for serum levels of Epo. The following groups were analyzed (Figs. 5A-5D).

In Group 1, vector 1 was AAV-2 expressing a1AT and vector 2 was AAV-2 expressing Epo. Animals generated antibodies against AAV-2 following the first vector administration which prevented the readministration of the AAV-2 based vector. There was no evidence for cross-neutralizing the antibody to AAV-1.

In Group 2, vector 1 was AAV-1 expressing a1AT while vector 2 was AAV-1 expressing Epo. The first vector administration did result in significant a1AT expression at one month associated with antibodies to neutralizing antibodies to AAV-1. The animals were not successfully readministered with the AAV-1 Epo expressing construct.

In Group 3, the effectiveness of an AAV-2 vector expressing Epo injected into a naive animal was measured. The animals were injected with PBS and injected with AAV-2 Epo vector at day 28 and analyzed for Epo expression one month later. The neutralizing antibodies were evaluated at day 28 so we did not expect to see anything since they received PBS with the first vector injection. This shows that in naive animals AAV-2 is very efficient at transferring the Epo gene as demonstrated by high level of serum Epo one month later.

Group 4 was an experiment similar to Group 3 in which the animals originally received PBS for vector 1 and then the AAV-1 expressing Epo construct 28 days later. At the time of vector injection, there obviously were no antibodies to either

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AAV-1 or AAV-2. The AAV-1 based vector was capable of generating significant expression of Epo when measured one month later.

Group 5 is a cross-over experiment where the initial vector is AAV-2 expressing α1AT followed by the AAV-1 construct expressing Epo. The animals, as expected, were efficiently infected with the AAV-2 vector expressing α1AT as shown by high levels of the protein in blood at 28 days. This was associated with significant neutralizing antibodies to AAV-2. Importantly, the animals were successfully administered AAV-1 following the AAV-2 vector as shown by the presence of Epo in serum 28 days following the second vector administration. At the time of this vector administration, there was high level AAV-2 neutralizing antibodies and very low cross-reaction to AAV-1. The level of Epo was slightly diminished possibly due to a small amount of cross-reactivity. Group 6 was the opposite cross-over experiment in which the initial vector was AAV-1 based, whereas the second experiment was AAV-2 based. The AAV-1 vector did lead to significant gene expression of α1AT, which also resulted in high level AAV-1 neutralizing antibody. The animals were very efficiently administered AAV-2 following the initial AAV-1 vector as evidenced by high level Epo.

A substantially identical experiment was performed in muscle in which 5 x 10<sup>10</sup> genomes were injected into the tibialis anterior of C57BL/6 mice as a model for muscle directed gene therapy. The results are illustrated in Figs. 6A-6D and are essentially the same as for liver.

In summary, this experiment demonstrates the utility of using an AAV-1 vector in patients who have pre-existing antibodies to AAV-2 or who had initially received an AAV-2 vector and need readministration.

#### 25 Example 8 - Construction of Recombinant Viruses Containing AAV-1 ITRs

This example illustrates the construction of recombinant AAV vectors which contain AAV-1 ITRs of the invention.

An AAV-1 cis plasmid is constructed as follows. A 160 bp Xho-NruI AAV-1 fragment containing the AAV-1 5' ITR is obtained from pAV1-BL. pAV1-BL was

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generated as described in Example 1. The Xho-NruI fragment is then cloned into a second pAV1-BL plasmid at an XbaI site to provide the plasmid with two AAV-1 ITRs. The desired transgene is then cloned into the modified pAV-1BL at the NruI and BamHI site, which is located between the AAV-1 ITR sequences. The resulting AAV-1 cis plasmid contains AAV-1 ITRs flanking the transgene and lacks functional AAV-1 rep and cap.

Recombinant AAV is produced by simultaneously transfecting three plasmids into 293 cells. These include the AAV-1 cis plasmid described above, a trans plasmid which provides AAV rep/cap functions and lacks AAV ITRs; and a plasmid providing adenovirus helper functions. The rep and/or cap functions may be provided in trans by AAV-1 or another AAV serotype, depending on the immunity profile of the intended recipient. Alternatively, the rep or cap functions may be provided in cis by AAV-1 or another serotype, again depending on the patient's immunity profile.

In a typical cotransfection, 50 µg of DNA (cis:trans:helper at ratios of 1:1:2, respectively) is transfected onto a 15 cm tissue culture dish. Cells are harvested 96 hours post transfection, sonicated and treated with 0.5% sodium deoxycholate (37° for 10 min). Cell lysates are then subjected to 2-3 rounds of ultracentrifugation in a cesium gradient. Peak fractions containing rAAV are collected, pooled and dialyzed against PBS. A typical yield is 1 x 10<sup>13</sup> genomes/10<sup>9</sup> cells.

Using this method, one recombinant virus construct is prepared which contains the AAV-1 ITRs flanking the transgene, with an AAV-1 capsid. Another recombinant virus construct is prepared with contains the AAV-1 ITRs flanking the transgene, with an AAV-2 capsid.

All publications cited in this specification are incorporated herein by reference.

While the invention has been described with reference to a particularly preferred embodiments, it will be appreciated that modifications can be made without departing from the spirit of the invention. Such modifications are intended to fall within the scope of the claims.

## What is claimed is:

- 1. An isolated AAV-1 nucleic acid molecule comprising a sequence selected from the group consisting of:
  - (a) SEQ ID NO: 1;
  - (b) a DNA sequence complementary to SEQ ID NO: 1;
  - (c) cDNA complementary to (a) or (b); and
  - (d) RNA complementary to any of (a) to (c).
- 2. A nucleic acid molecule comprising an AAV-1 inverted terminal repeat (ITR) sequence selected from the group consisting of:
  - (a) nt 1 to 143 of SEQ ID NO: 1;
  - (b) nt 4576 to 4718 of SEQ ID NO: 1;
  - (c) a nucleic acid sequence complementary to (a) or (b); and
  - (d) a functional fragment of (a), (b), or (c).
- 3. A recombinant vector comprising a 5' AAV-1 inverted terminal repeat (ITR) and a selected transgene, wherein said 1TR has the sequence selected from the group consisting of:
  - (a) nt 1 to 143 of SEQ ID NO: 1;
  - (b) a nucleic acid sequence complementary to (a); and
  - (c) a functional fragment of (a) or (b).
- 4. The recombinant vector according to claim 3, wherein said vector further comprises a 3' AAV-1 ITR.

- 5. A recombinant vector comprising a 3' AAV-1 inverted terminal repeat (ITR) and a selected transgene, wherein said ITR has the sequence selected from the group consisting of:
  - (a) nt 4576 to 4718 of SEQ ID NO: 1;
  - (b) a nucleic acid sequence complementary to (a); and
  - (c) a functional fragment of (a) or (b).
- 6. The recombinant vector according to claim 5, wherein said vector further comprises a 5' AAV-1 ITR.
- 7. The recombinant vector according to any of claims 3-6, wherein said vector further comprises AAV-1 capsid proteins having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 13, 15 or 17 or functional fragments thereof.
- 8. The recombinant vector according to any of claims 3-6, wherein said vector further comprises adenovirus sequences.
- 9. A recombinant vector comprising an AAV-1 P5 promoter having the sequence of nt 236 to 299 of SEQ ID NO: 1 or a functional fragment thereof.
- 10. A nucleic acid molecule encoding AAV-1 helper functions, said molecule comprising an AAV rep coding region and an AAV cap coding region, wherein said cap coding region comprises at least one member is selected from the group consisting of:
  - (a) vp1, nt 2223 to 4431 of SEQ ID NO: 1;
  - (b) vp2, nt 2634 to 4432 of SEQ ID NO: 1; and
  - (c) vp3, nt 2829 to 4432 of SEQ ID NO: 1.

- 11. A nucleic acid molecule encoding AAV-1 helper functions, said molecule comprising an AAV rep coding region and an AAV cap coding region, wherein said rep coding region comprises an AAV-1 rep coding region comprising at least one member selected from the group consisting of:
  - (a) rep 78, nt 335 to 2304 of SEQ ID NO: 1;
- (b) rep 68, nt 335 to 2272 of SEQ ID NO: 1 or the cDNA corresponding thereto;
  - (c) rep 52, nt 1007 to 2304 of SEQ ID NO: 1; and
- (d) rep 40, nt 1007 to 2272 of SEQ ID NO: 1 or the cDNA corresponding thereto.
- 12. A host cell transduced with a recombinant viral vector according to any of claims 3-6.
- 13. A host cell transduced with a nucleic acid molecule according to any of claims 1, 2, 10 or 11.
- 14. A host cell stably transduced with an AAV-1 P5 promoter having the sequence of nt 236 to 299 of SEQ ID NO: 1.
- 15. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a carrier and a virus comprising the vector according to any of claims 3-6.
- 16. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a carrier and a virus comprising the vector according to claim 7.
- 17. A pharmaceutical-composition comprising a carrier and a virus comprising the vector according to claim 8.

- 18. A method for AAV-mediated delivery of a transgene comprising the step of delivering to a host cell an AAV virion which comprises:
- (a) a capsid comprising at least one capsid protein encoded by an AAV-1 cap gene; and
- (b) a DNA molecule comprising a transgene under the control of regulatory sequences directing its expression.
- 19. A method for AAV-mediated delivery of a transgene to a host comprising the steps of:
- (a) assaying a sample from the host to determine the presence of neutralizing antibodies specific against any serotype of AAV; and
  - (b) delivering to the host an AAV virion which comprises:
- (i) a capsid comprising at least one capsid protein encoded by a cap gene of an AAV serotype against which the host has no antibodies as determined in step (a); and
- (ii) a DNA molecule comprising a transgene under the control of regulatory sequences directing its expression.
- 20. The method according to claim 19, comprising the additional step of repeating steps (a) and (b).
- 21. Use of an AAV virion which comprises a capsid comprising (a) at least one capsid protein encoded by a cap gene of an AAV serotype against which the host has antibodies, and (b) a DNA molecule comprising a transgene operably linked to regulatory sequences directing its expression,

in the preparation of a medicament for delivery of a transgene to a host, wherein said host has no preexisting neutralizing antibodies against the AAV serotype of said cap gene.

- 22. A method for delivery of a transgene comprising the step of delivering to a host cell a recombinant virus comprising a recombinant vector according to any of claims 3-8.
- 23. A method for producing a selected gene product comprising the steps of transfecting a mammalian cell with the molecule according to claim 1 or a functional fragment thereof and culturing said cell under conditions suitable to express said gene product.

## FIG IA

	Keb omding and	
AAW-1	ttpcccactccctctgcgcgctcgctcggtygggcctgcgggccaaaggtcgcagagggcagagetctgctgctgctgccggcccacaggggggcgcaaagggagag	120
AAV.	ttgcccactcccttgggggctcgctcggtcggtygggcctqgggaccaaapqtccgcagacggcagaqetctgtctgccggcccactctagcygtbgagagagagagagagagagagagagagagagagagag	120
449.4	gc.c.,c.c.g.gt.gtt.gc	120
	Phantier	
	_TRS E_box/USF	
	TRS  FUENCE PER PROPERTY AND TO CONTROC CONTROC CONTROC CONTRACTOR TRACTOR TRACTOR TO CONTROC	227
****	gycactccatcactaggygtaaTCGCCAAGCGCCCCCACGCTGCCCGCTCACCTCACGTCACGTCATAGGG	323
AAV-3		222
WAA-9		
	YYI PS/TATA YYI/pS RNA Rep78/68	
		356
<b>77A-1</b>	GACATTTTOCCHCACCTOTOCCCATTTAGCGGATATATATOCCCAGGTCAGCCAGGATCTCCATTTTGGC-COCCUAATTTGGATCAGGATCTCCATTTTGGC-COCCUAATTTGGATCAGATCAG	342
YYA-3	To the state of th	341
774-6		
		476
ALV-1	TEATCALOSTOCCCACCOLOCTOCACCAGCACCTGCCCGGCATTTCTCACTCGTTTGTCACCTGGGTGGCCGAGAAGGAATCGGAGCTGCCCCCCCATTCTCACATCTGA	462
AAV-3		461
AAV-6	······································	
	. •	
AAV-1	TTELECASORACCETEACCOTOCCCAMANACTECACCECCACTTCCTOGTCCAATCCCCCCCGTCACTTALCCCCCCCCACGCCCTCTCTTTGTTCTACTTCCACAACCCCACGCCCTCACTTACCCCCCCC	***
MY-6	······································	387
AAV_4	MCTTCCACTCCXEATTCT00T00H0BACCACC00000TCAAATCCATOCTOCT00C000CCTTCCT0L0TCACATTA000ACACCTC00T0CACCACCATCTACCOCCOGRECOROCCCACCATCTACCOCCOGRECOROCCCACCATCTACCOCCOGRECOROCCCACCATCTACCACCACCATCTACCACCACCACCACCAC	716
ANT-1	.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	701
AAV-0	***************************************	
	TECCCULCICOTTOCCOCTOLOCALGACCCOTTALTCOCCCCCCACCCCCACCCCCCCCCCCCCCC	836
VVA-1	·····	821
MY-1		
	P19/TATA P19 RNA	
	THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY O	156
MV-1		241
77A-1		
	B	
	Rep.52440 ACCICALTICTGACGCCCTGTCATCCCCCTCCAAAAACCTCCCCCCCCC	1076
L-VAA	ACCCCANTENDACCCCCCTOTAL ACCCCCCCAAAACCT CCCCCCCCTACATCCCCCTCCCT	1062
AAV-2	·7	1041
MY-6	ACCCANTENEDGEOGRAPHATCCGGTCAAAAACTTCAAGACTTCAAAACTTCAAGACTTCAAGACTTCAA	
		1001
	·	4001
MY-1	TACTOUT MOCKET	1196
	CCTCOTACATCTCCAACCCCCCTTCCAACTCCCCCCCCCC	1196 1182
	CCTCOTACATCTCCAACCCCCCTTCCAACTCCCCCCCCCC	1196 1182
	TACTOUT MOCKET	1196 1182
74-1 74-5	CCTCGTACATCTCCTTCCAACTCCCACTTCCCACTCCCCGGATCAAGGCCCCCTTGGACAATGCCGGCAAGATCATGGCGCTGACCAAATCCCGCGGACTACCTGGTAGGCCCCCAAGTCAAGGCCCCAAATCCCGGGACTACCTGGTAGGCCCCCAAGTCAAGGCAAGTCAAGGCAAATCCAGGCAAATCCCGGGACTACCTGGTAGGCCCCCAAATCCAGGCAAGTCAAGGCAAATCCAGGCAAGATCAAGGCAAATCCAGGCAAGATCAAGGCAAATCCAGGAAATCAAGGCAAATCCAGGAAATCAAGGCAAATCCAGGAAATCAAGGCAAATCCAGGAAATCAAGGCAAATCCAGGAAATCAAGGCAAATCCAGGAAATCAAGGCAAATCCAGGAAATCAAGGCAAATCCAGGAAATCAAGGCAAATCCAGGAAATCAAGGCAAATCCAGGAAATCAAGGCAAATCCAGGAAATCAAGGCAAATCAAGGCAAATCAAGAAATCAAGAAATCAAGGCAAATCAAGAAATCAAAATCAAGAAATCAAGAAATCAAGAAATCAAGAAATCAAGAAATCAAGAAATCAAGAAATCAAGAAATCAAGAAATCAAGAAATCAAGAAATCAAGAAATCAAGAAATCAAGAAATCAAGAAATCAAGAAATCAAAAAAAA	7787 7783 7784
7A-9	CCTCUTACATCTCCTACACCCCCACTTCCAACTCCCCCCAAACCAACCCCCC	7378 7787 7783 7784
774-1 774-9 774-3	CTCCGCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC	7378 7787 7787 7785 7785
774-1 774-9 774-3	CTCCGCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC	7378 7787 7787 7785 7785
774-1 774-9 774-3	CCTCUTACATCTCCTACACCCCCACTTCCAACTCCCCCCAAACCAACCCCCC	7378 7787 7787 7785 7785
MY-6 MY-1 MY-3 MY-3	CTCCGCCCCCCCCCAATTAAAACAACCCCATCTACCCCATCTCGGGGTGAACCCCTGCAAACCCTCCTGCCCCCCCC	7307 7305 7376 7787 7787 7785
774-6 774-1 774-1 774-1	CCTCGTACATCTCCTTCAACCCCGCTTCCAACTCCCGGGTCCCAGATCAAGCCCCTCTGGACATGCCGGCAAGATCATGCCGCCCCAAATCCCGCGGACTACCTGGTAGCCCCCAAATCCCGCGACTACCTGGTAGCCCCCAAATCCCGCAACTCCACCAAACCCAACACCCCCAAAACCAACACCCCACAAACCCACCACCCC	1196 1142 1141 1142 1142 1143 11436
77.1 77.1 77.1 77.1 77.1	CCCCGCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC	1196 1182 1181 1316 1302 1301
77.1 77.1 77.1 77.1 77.1	CCCCGCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC	1196 1182 1181 1316 1302 1301
77.1 77.1 77.1 77.1 77.1	CCTCGTACATCTCCTTCAACCCCGCTTCCAACTCCCGGGTCCCAGATCAAGCCCCTCTGGACATGCCGGCAAGATCATGCCGCCCCAAATCCCGCGGACTACCTGGTAGCCCCCAAATCCCGCGACTACCTGGTAGCCCCCAAATCCCGCAACTCCACCAAACCCAACACCCCCAAAACCAACACCCCACAAACCCACCACCCC	1196 1182 1181 1316 1302 1301
MY-1 MY-1 MY-1 MY-2 MY-1 MY-1 MY-2 MY-6	CTCCGCCCCCCCCCCACTTCAAACCACCCCCCCCCCCCC	1196 1142 1141 1316 1302 1301 1436 1432 1432
MY-1 MY-1 MY-1 MY-2 MY-1 MY-2 MY-6	CTCCGCCCCCCCCCACTTCAACCCCCATCTACCCCCACCCCCCCC	1196 1182 1181 1316 1302 1301 1436 1422 1421
MY-1 MY-1 MY-1 MY-2 MY-1 MY-2 MY-6	CTCCGCCCCCCCCCACTTCAACCCCCATCTACCCCCACCCCCCCC	1196 1182 1181 1316 1302 1301 1436 1422 1421
MY-1 MY-6 MY-1 MY-6 MY-6 MY-1	CCCCGCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC	1196 1182 1181 1316 1302 1301 1436 1422 1421
MY-1 MY-6 MY-1 MY-6 MY-6 MY-1	CTCCGCCCCCCCCCCACTTCAAACCACCCCCCCCCCCCC	1196 1182 1181 1316 1302 1301 1436 1422 1421
MY-1 MY-6 MY-1 MY-6 MY-6 MY-1	CCCCGCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC	1196 1182 1181 1316 1302 1301 1436 1422 1421
74-9 74-1 74-1 74-1 74-1 74-1 74-1 74-1	CONSIDERATE CONTROL CO	1196 1182 1181 1382 1381 1436 1422 1421 1556 1542 1542
74-9 74-1 74-1 74-1 74-1 74-1 74-1 74-1	CTCUSCCCCCCCCCACTTALAMCCAACCCCATCTTCCCCCCACCTTCCCCCCCCCC	1196 1142 1181 1316 1302 1301 1436 1422 1421 1556 1542 1542
MY-1 MY-1 MY-1 MY-2 MY-2 MY-2 MY-2 MY-3 MY-3 MY-1	CTCCGCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC	1196 1102 1102 1102 1102 1102 1403 1402 1402 1506 1542 1542 1542 1542 1542 1542 1542 1542
MY-1 MY-1 MY-1 MY-2 MY-2 MY-2 MY-2 MY-3 MY-3 MY-1	CTCCGCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC	1196 1102 1102 1102 1102 1102 1403 1402 1402 1506 1542 1542 1542 1542 1542 1542 1542 1542
MY-1 MY-1 MY-1 MY-2 MY-2 MY-2 MY-2 MY-3 MY-3 MY-1	CTCUSCCCCCCCCCACTTALAMCCAACCCCATCTTCCCCCCACCTTCCCCCCCCCC	1196 1102 1102 1102 1102 1102 1403 1402 1402 1506 1542 1542 1542 1542 1542 1542 1542 1542
MAY-2 MAY-1 MAY-2 MAY-6 MAY-6 MAY-1 MAY-2 MAY-2 MAY-2 MAY-2 MAY-2 MAY-2 MAY-3 MAY-3 MAY-6	CHOSECCECCAL TRANSCARCE CATCURE CONTINUES CONT	1196 1182 1181 1382 1382 1495 1492 1492 1492 1542 1542 1542 1542 1542 1542 1542 154
MY-2 MY-1 MY-1 MY-6 MY-1 MY-2 MY-1 MY-2 MY-1 MY-2 MY-3 MY-6	CTCCGCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC	1196 1182 1181 1181 1182 1182 1182 1422 1422
MA-1 MA-1 MA-2 MA-2 MA-2 MA-3 MA-1 MA-3 MA-1 MA-3 MA-6 MA-1 MA-3 MA-6 MA-1 MA-3 MA-6 MA-1 MA-3 MA-6 MA-3 MA-8	CTCCGCCCCCCCAATTALAACAACCCCAATCTTCCCCAACCCCAACACCCAACCCCAACCCCCC	1196 1192 1193 1193 1193 1193 1494 1492 1492 1492 1494 1596 1661 1796 1796
MA-1 MA-1 MA-2 MA-2 MA-2 MA-3 MA-1 MA-3 MA-1 MA-3 MA-6 MA-1 MA-3 MA-6 MA-1 MA-3 MA-6 MA-1 MA-3 MA-6 MA-3 MA-8	CTCCGCCCCCCCAATTALAACAACCCCAATCTTCCCCAACCCCAACACCCAACCCCAACCCCCC	1196 1192 1193 1193 1193 1193 1494 1492 1492 1492 1494 1596 1661 1796 1796
MA-1 MA-1 MA-2 MA-2 MA-2 MA-3 MA-1 MA-3 MA-1 MA-3 MA-6 MA-1 MA-3 MA-6 MA-1 MA-3 MA-6 MA-1 MA-3 MA-6 MA-3 MA-8	CTCCGCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC	1196 1192 1193 1193 1193 1193 1494 1492 1492 1492 1494 1596 1661 1796 1796
AAV-2 AAV-6 AAV-6 AAV-1 AAV-2 AAV-6 AAV-1 AAV-2 AAV-6 AAV-1 AAV-2 AAV-6 AAV-1 AAV-2	CTCCGCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC	1196 1102 1102 1103 1103 1103 1103 1103 1103
AAV-2 AAV-6 AAV-1 AAV-2 AAV-2 AAV-2 AAV-2 AAV-2 AAV-2 AAV-2 AAV-2 AAV-2 AAV-2 AAV-6	CTCCGCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC	1196 1192 1191 1192 1192 1192 1496 1492 1492 1542 1542 1542 1542 1661 1796 1791 1791
147-2 147-6 147-1 147-2 147-6 147-6 147-2 147-2 147-2 147-2 147-2 147-2 147-2 147-2 147-2 147-2 147-2 147-2 147-2 147-6	CTCCGCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC	1196 1192 1191 1192 1191 1192 1492 1492 1492
1AV-2 1AV-6 1AV-1 1AV-2 1A	CTCCGCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC	1196 1192 1191 1192 1191 1192 1492 1492 1492

## FIG 1B

444.	1 CCCMCIOTACCAMACAMATETICICOTCMCOCCCCATOCTTCMGATOCTOTTTCCCTGCMCMCATGCGMGMATGMATCMATCTTCAACATTTCCTTCACGCACGCMGMGMCAGMA	@ 103
AAV	. A	. 201
•	•	
AAV-	1 ACTOTICADATIOCTCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCAACTCCAACCCCCTCCTCAGAAAGAGCACCTATCCCCAAAATCACTCCTCTGCCCCTGCCCCCCCC	T 315
AAV-	2f	A 213
AAY-	£	. 3130
	Den 19 mars 19 mg	
	Rep78 stop VP1 V Rep68:	rtob
AAV-	1 COSCENSIONAL TOST CAACUTOGACTO GATCACTO TOTAT CTCAGCAATAAATAAATAAACCAGTATOCT GCCCCATGGT FATCH TOCAGCATGGCT CGAGGACAACCT CTCTGAGCAACCT CTCAGACTAACCT CTCAGACT CTCAGACTAACCT CTCAGACTAACCT CTCAGACTAACCT CTCAGACTAACCT CTCAGACT CTCAGACTAACCT CTCAGACT	3 2271
AAV-	2 .T	1 2323
TYA-	6	; 2258
	1 OGCATTCOCQUOTOGGGCCTTGAAACCTGGAGCCCCGAAGCCCAAGCCCAACCCAACCACACCACGCAAAGCACGACG	
AAV-1	3 .A.AAA.CA.GC.CCC.A.A.CCA.AAGCGC	* 4373
AAV-	4	. 4373
AAV-1	} ,,	
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	A GOLETCENCARGOCCENCECUTCANCECCONCENCECCNCCCTCONDCCNCCNACCCNCCNCCNCCNCCCNCCCNCCCNCCCNCC	. 2513
AAV-	A.AGG, TTGG3T	2422
	·	
	COCCUMENTICAGE ACCUTATION AND ANGUTATION OF CONTROL OF	
AAV-2		2613
AAV-6		2618
	•	
	<u>^153</u>	
444-J	LOGSCTCCTGGLUGALAGGTCCGGTTACAGCAGTCGCCACAAAAGCCAGAACTCCTCCTGGGCATCGGCCAACAGCCCAGCCAG	2753
PYA-3	GA. GA.G	. 2733
PYA-2		2738
	•	
	VP3 — GACTEMBATCHOTOCCOUNTCOCAGAACTTCTCCAGAACCTCCAGCAACCCCGCTGCTGTGGGAACTTACTACAATTCCCTTCAGGGGGGGG	
	G.C. A. T. C.C. G. C. C. A. G.	
WA-1	. T G C. C. G. A G	2833
WA		4030
14-1	CCCCACAGE AND ACT OF THE CONTRACT AND ACT OF THE CONTR	1991
47-6		2978
AV-1	AACCAALTCTCCLGTGCTYCAAGGGGGGCCAGCAACGACAACGACTACTTCGGCTACAGCACCCCCCCGGGGGGGTATTTTGALTTTCAACAGATTCCACGACTTTTTCACCAGTTGACTGG	3113
AV-3	h	3090
AV-6	.A7CCAAA70077	3090
	CASCRICTATEMENTALIZATESSCRIFTCOSCCCCARCACACACTACACTACAACTACTACAACTACAACTACAACTACAACTACAACTACT	
<b>TA-3</b>		3230
AV-5		3224
	ACCAGCACOUTTCA ACT. TICTOGGACTCOMATACCAGCTTCOGTACOTOCTCOCCACCAGCACTCOCTCCOCCACCAGCTTCOGTACCOCCACCOTOTTCA TACTTCOGCATACCOCC	1141
A7-4		3330
		2224
NT-1	TAGETURGET-CLACATGGCLGGCLAGCCGTGGGLGUT-CATCCTTTAGTGCGGGGLATTTAGTGCTGGLAGATGCTTTAGTGCTGLAGATGCTGLAGATGCTTTAGTGCTGCAGTGAGTGAGTGAGTGAGTGAGT	1471
NV-2	G.C.G	3450
N7-6	A	3459
	•	
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W-3	.Cf	3670
V-4	C	3578
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## FIG IC

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AAV-6		4058
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24V-2	AAGAGT	4176
<b>774-</b> 6		6178
AAV-1	CCTCCCCCCCCACTTTTCACCTACAAGTTTCCTTCATCACCCAATACTCCACCACA-ACTGLOTOTCCAAATTGAATGCGCGCTCCAGAAGAAAACACCAACCCAACCCACCACACACCACCAC	4313
AAV-1	T. A.CACCCAGT00	4276
AAV-6	AGt	4297
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MV-2	A.TTCCAMCGTTTGCCT.CTCOGT.AA.AGTAAT	-1410
MY-6		4416
	VPI-3 stop PolyA signal	
WA-1	ANTIACOTOTTATATAAACCOGTICATICCTITICAGTICAGTICGACTITICGACTICTATCTATCTATCTATCTATCTATCACTOGTICACTATATATCACTATATATCACTATATATCACTATATCACTA	4547
MY-I		4533
WA-8		
L-VA	TTCSCCATALAGACTTACCTCATCCCCC tacccctaftfatpys yetheccaetesetesetgegetegetegetegytgygggetheafateafatesfectfecytatgefatet	1667
AV-2	ACTA-A. 98. 4	4630
AV-6		4632
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	A 4415	

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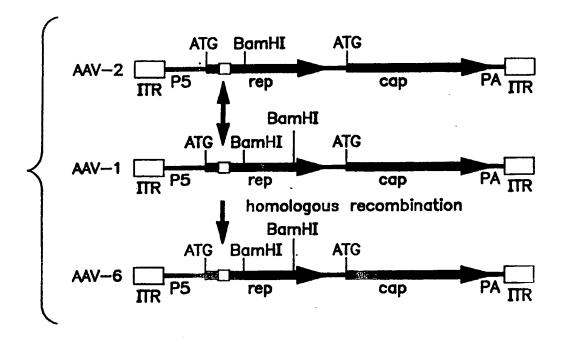
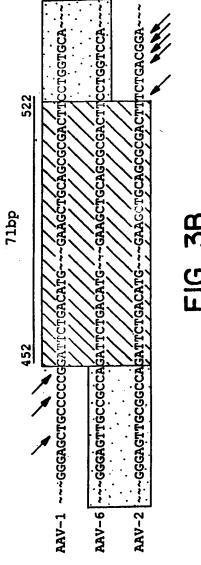
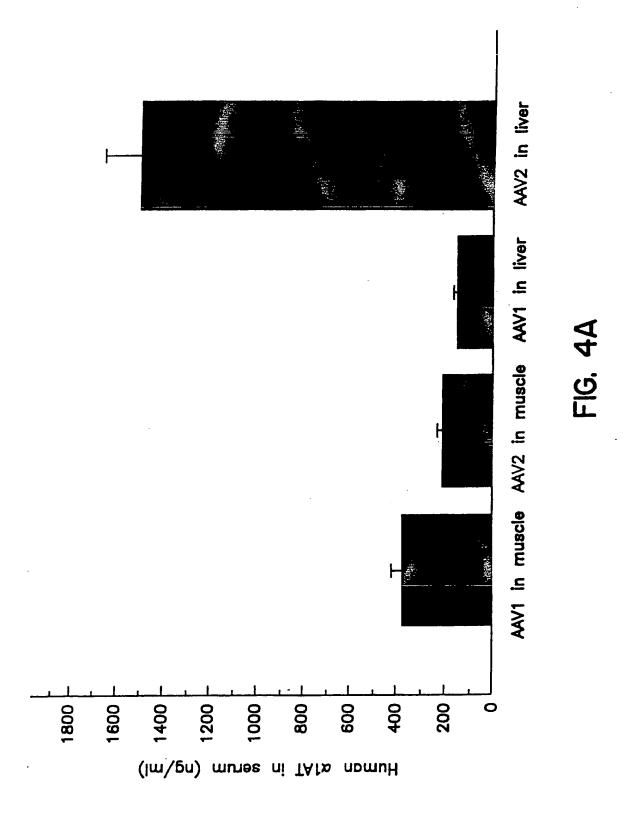
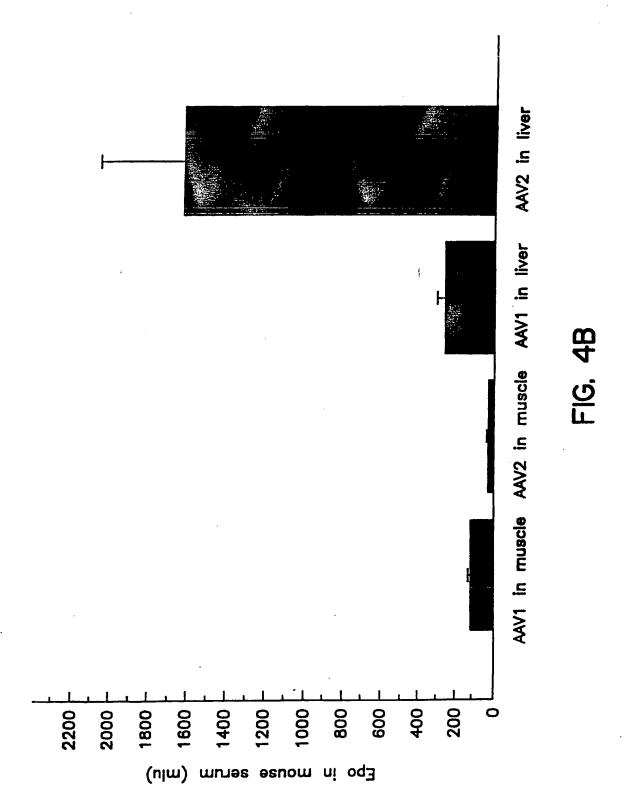
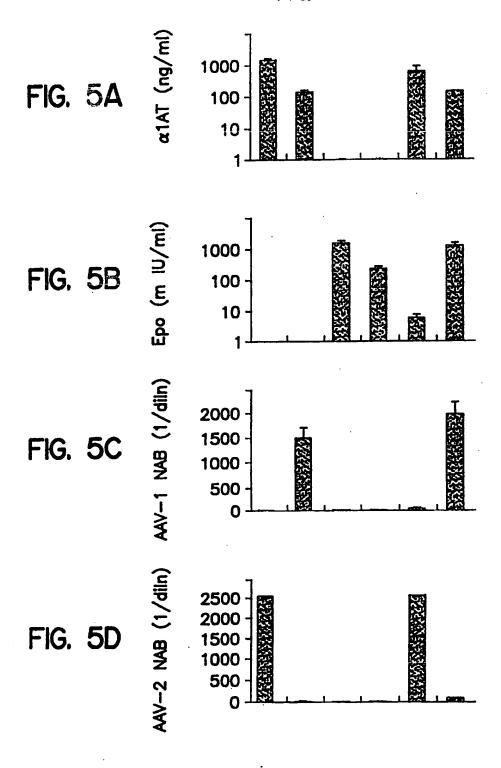


FIG. 3A

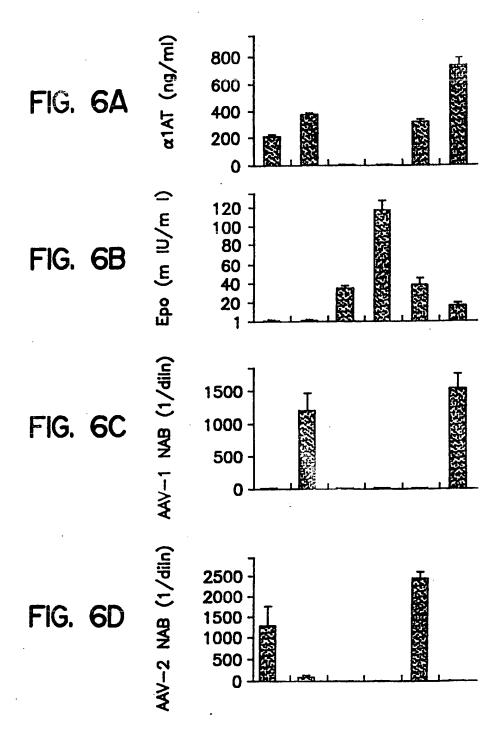








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Group	1	2	3	4	5	6
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## SEQUENCE LISTING

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		-	cag Gln 1					Ala					Thr			. 4103
			ccg Pro				-					Leu	Lys			4151
		cag	.255 atc				aac					gcg				4199
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Ala	-		Ser	_	Thr	-		•		Phe						
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	370	-				375	Trp				380				
Lys 385	Val	Val	Glu	Ser	Ala 390	Lys	Ala	Ile	Leu	G1 y 395	Gly	Ser	Lys	Val	Arg 400

Val Asp Gln Lys Cys Lys Ser Ser Ala Gln Ile Asp Pro Thr Pro Val 405 410 Ile Val Thr Ser Asn Thr Asn Met Cys Ala Val Ile Asp Gly Asn Ser 425 420 Thr Thr Phe Glu His Gln Gln Pro Leu Gln Asp Arg Met Phe Lys Phe 435 440 445 Glu Leu Thr Arg Arg Leu Glu His Asp Phe Gly Lys Val Thr Lys Gln 455 460 Glu Val Lys Glu Phe Phe Arg Trp Ala Gln Asp His Val Thr Glu Val 470 475 Ala His Glu Phe Tyr Val Arg Lys Gly Gly Ala Asn Lys Arg Pro Ala 485 490 Pro Asp Asp Ala Asp Lys Ser Glu Pro Lys Arg Ala Cys Pro Ser Val 500 505 Ala Asp Pro Ser Thr Ser Asp Ala Glu Gly Ala Pro Val Asp Phe Ala 520 Asp Arg Tyr Gln Asn Lys Cys Ser Arg His Ala Gly Met Leu Gln Met 535 Leu Phe Pro Cys Lys Thr Cys Glu Arg Met Asn Gln Asn Phe Asn Ile 550 555 Cys Phe Thr His Gly Thr Arg Asp Cys Ser Glu Cys Phe Pro Gly Val 565 570 **57**5 Ser Glu Ser Gln Pro Val Val Arg Lys Arg Thr Tyr Arg Lys Leu Cys 585 Ala Ile His His Leu Leu Gly Arg Ala Pro Glu Ile Ala Cys Ser Ala Cys Asp Leu Val Asn Val Asp Leu Asp Asp Cys Val Ser Glu Gln 615

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<213> AAV-1

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Met Ala Ala Asp Gly Tyr Leu Pro Asp Trp Leu Glu Asp Asn Leu Ser

1 10 15

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- Lys Ala Asn Gln Gln Lys Gln Asp Asp Gly Arg Gly Leu Val Leu Pro 35 40 45
- Gly Tyr Lys Tyr Leu Gly Pro Phe Asn Gly Leu Asp Lys Gly Glu Pro 50 55 60
- Val Asn Ala Ala Asp Ala Ala Ala Leu Glu His Asp Lys Ala Tyr Asp
  65 70 75 80
- Gln Gln Leu Lys Ala Gly Asp Asn Pro Tyr Leu Arg Tyr Asn His Ala 85 90 95
- Asp Ala Glu Phe Gln Glu Arg Leu Gln Glu Asp Thr Ser Phe Gly Gly 100 105 110
- Asn Leu Gly Arg Ala Val Phe Gln Ala Lys Lys Arg Val Leu Glu Pro 115 120 125
- Leu Gly Leu Val Glu Glu Gly Ala Lys Thr Ala Pro Gly Lys Lys Arg 130 135 140
- Pro Val Glu Gln Ser Pro Gln Glu Pro Asp Ser Ser Gly Ile Gly 145 150 155 160
- Lys Thr Gly Gln Gln Pro Ala Lys Lys Arg Leu Asn Phe Gly Gln Thr 165 170 175
- Gly Asp Ser Glu Ser Val Pro Asp Pro Gln Pro Leu Gly Glu Pro Pro 180 185 190
- Ala Thr Pro Ala Ala Val Gly Pro Thr Thr Met Ala Ser Gly Gly 195 200 205
- Ala Pro Met Ala Asp Asn Asn Glu Gly Ala Asp Gly Val Gly Asn Ala 210 215 220
- Ser Gly Asn Trp His Cys Asp Ser Thr Trp Leu Gly Asp Arg Val Ile 225 230 235 240
- Thr Thr Ser Thr Arg Thr Trp Ala Leu Pro Thr Tyr Asn Asn His Leu

245 250 255

Tyr Lys Gln Ile Ser Ser Ala Ser Thr Gly Ala Ser Asn Asp Asn His 260 265 270

- Tyr Phe Gly Tyr Ser Thr Pro Trp Gly Tyr Phe Asp Phe Asn Arg Phe 275 280 285
- His Cys His Phe Ser Pro Arg Asp Trp Gln Arg Leu Ile Asn Asn Asn 290 295 300
- Trp Gly Phe Arg Pro Lys Arg Leu Asn Phe Lys Leu Phe Asn Ile Gln 305 310 315
- Val Lys Glu Val Thr Thr Asn Asp Gly Val Thr Thr Ile Ala Asn Asn 325 330 335
- Leu Thr Ser Thr Val Gln Val Phe Ser Asp Ser Glu Tyr Gln Leu Pro 340 345 350
- Tyr Val Leu Gly Ser Ala His Gln Gly Cys Leu Pro Pro Phe Pro Ala 355 360 365
- Asp Val Phe Met Ile Pro Gln Tyr Gly Tyr Leu Thr Leu Asn Asn Gly 370 375 380
- Ser Gln Ala Val Gly Arg Ser Ser Phe Tyr Cys Leu Glu Tyr Phe Pro 385 390 395 400
- Ser Gln Met Leu Arg Thr Gly Asn Asn Phe Thr Phe Ser Tyr Thr Phe
  405 410 415
- Glu Glu Val Pro Phe His Ser Ser Tyr Ala His Ser Gln Ser Leu Asp 420 425 430
- Arg Leu Met Asn Pro Leu Ile Asp Gln Tyr Leu Tyr Tyr Leu Asn Arg 435 440 445
- Thr Gln Asn Gln Ser Gly Ser Ala Gln Asn Lys Asp Leu Leu Phe Ser 450 455 460
- Arg Gly Ser Pro Ala Gly Met Ser Val Gln Pro Lys Asn Trp Leu Pro 465 470 475 480
- Gly Pro Cys Tyr Arg Gln Gln Arg Val Ser Lys Thr Lys Thr Asp Asn 485 490 495
- Asn Asn Ser Asn Phe Thr Trp Thr Gly Ala Ser Lys Tyr Asn Leu Asn

500 505 510

Gly Arg Glu Ser Ile Ile Asn Pro Gly Thr Ala Met Ala Ser His Lys 515 520 525

Asp Asp Glu Asp Lys Phe Phe Pro Met Ser Gly Val Met Ile Phe Gly 530 540

Lys Glu Ser Ala Gly Ala Ser Asn Thr Ala Leu Asp Asn Val Met Ile 545 550 555

Thr Asp Glu Glu Ile Lys Ala Thr Asn Pro Val Ala Thr Glu Arg
565 570 575

Phe Gly Thr Val Ala Val Asn Phe Gln Ser Ser Ser Thr Asp Pro Ala 580 585 590

Thr Gly Asp Val His Ala Met Gly Ala Leu Pro Gly Met Val Trp Gln
595 600 605

Asp Arg Asp Val Tyr Leu Gln Gly Pro Ile Trp Ala Lys Ile Pro His 610 615 620

Thr Asp Gly His Phe His Pro Ser Pro Leu Met Gly Gly Phe Gly Leu 625 635 640

Lys Asn Pro Pro Pro Gln Ile Leu Ile Lys Asn Thr Pro Val Pro Ala 645 650 655

Asn Pro Pro Ala Glu Phe Ser Ala Thr Lys Phe Ala Ser Phe Ile Thr 660 665 670

Gln Tyr Ser Thr Gly Gln Val Ser Val Glu Ile Glu Trp Glu Leu Gln 675 680 685

Lys Glu Asn Ser Lys Arg Trp Asn Pro Glu Val Gln Tyr Thr Ser Asn 690 695 700

Tyr Ala Lys Ser Ala Asn Val Asp Phe Thr Val Asp Asn Asn Gly Leu 705 710 715 720

Tyr Thr Glu Pro Arg Pro Ile Gly Thr Arg Tyr Leu Thr Arg Pro Leu
725 730 735

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<211> 1872

<212> DNA

<213> AAV-1

<220>
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<222> (1)..(1869)

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1 5 10 15

gag cac ctg ccg ggc att tct gac tcg ttt gtg agc tgg gtg gcc gag 96 Glu His Leu Pro Gly Ile Ser Asp Ser Phe Val Ser Trp Val Ala Glu 20 25 30

aag gaa tgg gag ctg ccc ccg gat tct gac atg gat ctg aat ctg att 144
Lys Glu Trp Glu Leu Pro Pro Asp Ser Asp Met Asp Leu Asn Leu Ile
35 40 45

gag cag gca ccc ctg acc gtg gcc gag aag ctg cag cgc gac ttc ctg 192 Glu Gln Ala Pro Leu Thr Val Ala Glu Lys Leu Gln Arg Asp Phe Leu 50 55 60

gtc caa tgg cgc cgc gtg agt aag gcc ccg gag gcc ctc ttc ttt gtt 240
Val Gln Trp Arg Arg Val Ser Lys Ala Pro Glu Ala Leu Phe Phe Val
65 70 75 80

cag ttc gag aag ggc gag tcc tac ttc cac ctc cat att ctg gtg gag 288
Gln Phe Glu Lys Gly Glu Ser Tyr Phe His Leu His Ile Leu Val Glu
85 90 95

acc acg ggg gtc aaa tcc atg gtg ctg ggc cgc ttc ctg agt cag att 336
Thr Thr Gly Val Lys Ser Met Val Leu Gly Arg Phe Leu Ser Gln Ile
100 105 110

agg gac aag ctg gtg cag acc atc tac cgc ggg atc gag ccg acc ctg 384 Arg Asp Lys Leu Val Gln Thr Ile Tyr Arg Gly Ile Glu Pro Thr Leu 115 120 125

ccc aac tgg ttc gcg gtg acc aag acg cgt aat ggc gcc gga ggg ggg 432
Pro Asn Trp Phe Ala Val Thr Lys Thr Arg Asn Gly Ala Gly Gly
130 135 140

aac aag gtg gtg gac gag tgc tac atc ccc aac tac ctc ctg ccc aag

Asn Lys Val Val Asp Glu Cys Tyr Ile Pro Asn Tyr Leu Leu Pro Lys

150 . 155 . 160

act cag ccc gag ctg cag tgg gcg tgg act aac atg gag gag tat ata 528

Thr	Gln	Pro	Glu	Leu 165		Trp	Ala	Trp	Thr 170		Met	. Glu	Glu	Туг 175	Ile	
-	-	-	_		_				Lys					cag Gln		576
_			-	_	•		_	Glu	_		_			ctg Leu	aac . Asn	624
			-			-						Ser		cgc <b>Ar</b> g		672
_		_	-			_		-						gag Glu	_	720
-			-		-	•	_	_						gcc Ala 255	-	768
		-			-		_	-	-	-	_		_	ggc Gly	-	816
	_		-				-		-		_	-		ccc Pro	-	864
_			-					-			-		_	gag Glu	-	912
														tgg Trp		960
-					_	-					_			ccg Pro 335	_	1008
							Ala							gtg Val		1056
ttc	tac	ggc	tgc	gtc	aac	tgg	acc	aat	gag	aac	ttt	ccc	ttc	aat	gat	1104

Phe	Tyr	355	-	Val	Asn	Тгр	360		Glu	Asn	Phe	9ro 365		Asn	Asp	
Cys	-	Asp	-	_	gtg Val		Trp					Lys	•	-	gcc Ala	1152
-	-				gcc Ala 390	•	_				Gly	_	_		_	1200
	•		-	-	aag Lys	-		_	_		-					1248
-	_				acc Thr		_	_	-			-			-	1296
					cag Gln											1344
_			_	-	ctg Leu			-			_			_	_	1392
-	-				ttc Phe 470	_			_	•						1440
					gtc Val	_	_		- •	-					-	1488
					aaa Lys											1536
gcg Ala	-		_	_		-		-		_	_		_		-	1584
gac Asp					Lys	-		-				Met		_	_	1632
ctg	ttt	ccc	tgc	aag	aca	tgc	gag	aga	atg	aat	cag	aat	ttc	aac	att	1680

Leu Phe Pro Cys Lys Thr Cys Glu Arg Met Asn Gln Asn Phe Asn Ile 5.55 550 545 tgc ttc acg cac ggg acg aga gac tgt tca gag tgc ttc ccc ggc gtg 1728 Cys Phe Thr His Gly Thr Arg Asp Cys Ser Glu Cys Phe Pro Gly Val 570 565 toa gaa tot caa cog gto gto aga aag agg acg tat ogg aaa oto tgt 1776 Ser Glu Ser Gln Pro Val Val Arg Lys Arg Thr Tyr Arg Lys Leu Cys 590 585 580 gcc att cat cat ctg ctg ggg cgg gct ccc gag att gct tgc tcg gcc 1824 Ala Ile His His Leu Leu Gly Arg Ala Pro Glu Ile Ala Cys Ser Ala 600 tgc gat ctg gtc aac gtg gac ctg gat gac tgt gtt tct gag caa taa 1872 Cys Asp Leu Val Asn Val Asp Leu Asp Asp Cys Val Ser Glu Gln 620 615 610 <210> 5 <211> 623 <212> PRT <213> AAV-1 <400> 5 Met Pro Gly Phe Tyr Glu Ile Val Ile Lys Val Pro Ser Asp Leu Asp 10 5. Glu His Leu Pro Gly Ile Ser Asp Ser Phe Val Ser Trp Val Ala Glu 20 25 Lys Glu Trp Glu Leu Pro Pro Asp Ser Asp Met Asp Leu Asn Leu Ile 35 40 Glu Gln Ala Pro Leu Thr Val Ala Glu Lys Leu Gln Arg Asp Phe Leu 55 50 Val Gln Trp Arg Arg Val Ser Lys Ala Pro Glu Ala Leu Phe Phe Val Gln Phe Glu Lys Gly Glu Ser Tyr Phe His Leu His Ile Leu Val Glu 85 Thr Thr Gly Val Lys Ser Met Val Leu Gly Arg Phe Leu Ser Gln Ile 105 110 100

18

Arg Asp Lys Leu Val Gln Thr Ile Tyr Arg Gly Ile Glu Pro Thr Leu

WO 00/28061 

Pro Asn Trp Phe Ala Val Thr Lys Thr Arg Asn Gly Ala Gly Gly Gly 

- Asn Lys Val Val Asp Glu Cys Tyr Ile Pro Asn Tyr Leu Leu Pro Lys
- Thr Gln Pro Glu Leu Gln Trp Ala Trp Thr Asn Met Glu Glu Tyr Ile
- Ser Ala Cys Leu Asn Leu Ala Glu Arg Lys Arg Leu Val Ala Gln His .185
- Leu Thr His Val Ser Gln Thr Gln Glu Gln Asn Lys Glu Asn Leu Asn
- Pro Asn Ser Asp Ala Pro Val Ile Arg Ser Lys Thr Ser Ala Arg Tyr
- Met Glu Leu Val Gly Trp Leu Val Asp Arg Gly Ile Thr Ser Glu Lys
- Gln Trp Ile Gln Glu Asp Gln Ala Ser Tyr Ile Ser Phe Asn Ala Ala
- Ser Asn Ser Arg Ser Gln Ile Lys Ala Ala Leu Asp Asn Ala Gly Lys
- Ile Met Ala Leu Thr Lys Ser Ala Pro Asp Tyr Leu Val Gly Pro Ala
- Pro Pro Ala Asp Ile Lys Thr Asn Arg Ile Tyr Arg Ile Leu Glu Leu
- Asn Gly Tyr Glu Pro Ala Tyr Ala Gly Ser Val Phe Leu Gly Trp Ala
- Gln Lys Arg Phe Gly Lys Arg Asn Thr Ile Trp Leu Phe Gly Pro Ala
- Thr Thr Gly Lys Thr Asn Ile Ala Glu Ala Ile Ala His Ala Val Pro
- Phe Tyr Gly Cys Val Asn Trp Thr Asn Glu Asn Phe Pro Phe Asn Asp
- Cys Val Asp Lys Met Val Ile Trp Trp Glu Glu Gly Lys Met Thr Ala

370 375 380

Lys Val Val Glu Ser Ala Lys Ala Ile Leu Gly Gly Ser Lys Val Arg 385 390 395 400

- Val Asp Gln Lys Cys Lys Ser Ser Ala Gln Ile Asp Pro Thr Pro Val 405 410 415
- Ile Val Thr Ser Asn Thr Asn Met Cys Ala Val Ile Asp Gly Asn Ser 420 425 430
- Thr Thr Phe Glu His Gln Gln Pro Leu Gln Asp Arg Met Phe Lys Phe 435 440 445
- Glu Leu Thr Arg Arg Leu Glu His Asp Phe Gly Lys Val Thr Lys Gln 450 455 460
- Glu Val Lys Glu Phe Phe Arg Trp Ala Gln Asp His Val Thr Glu Val 465 470 475 480
- Ala His Glu Phe Tyr Val Arg Lys Gly Gly Ala Asn Lys Arg Pro Ala 485 490 495
- Pro Asp Asp Ala Asp Lys Ser Glu Pro Lys Arg Ala Cys Pro Ser Val . 500 505 510
- Ala Asp Pro Ser Thr Ser Asp Ala Glu Gly Ala Pro Val Asp Phe Ala 515 520 525
- Asp Arg Tyr Gln Asn Lys Cys Ser Arg His Ala Gly Met Leu Gln Met 530 540
- Leu Phe Pro Cys Lys Thr Cys Glu Arg Met Asn Gln Asn Phe Asn Ile 545 550 555 560
- Cys Phe Thr His Gly Thr Arg Asp Cys Ser Glu Cys Phe Pro Gly Val 565 570 575
- Ser Glu Ser Gln Pro Val Val Arg Lys Arg Thr Tyr Arg Lys Leu Cys 580 585 590
- Ala Ile His His Leu Leu Gly Arg Ala Pro Glu Ile Ala Cys Ser Ala 595 600 605
- Cys Asp Leu Val Asn Val Asp Leu Asp Asp Cys Val Ser Glu Gln 610 615 620

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150 155 145 160 act cag ecc gag etg eag tgg geg tgg act aac atg gag gag tat ata Thr Gln Pro Glu Leu Gln Trp Ala Trp Thr Asn Met Glu Glu Tyr Ile 170 165 age gee tgt ttg aac etg gee gag ege aaa egg ete gtg geg eag eac Ser Ala Cys Leu Asn Leu Ala Glu Arg Lys Arg Leu Val Ala Gln His 180 185 ctg acc cac gtc agc cag acc cag gag cag aac aag gag aat ctg aac 624 Leu Thr His Val Ser Gln Thr Gln Glu Gln Asn Lys Glu Asn Leu Asn 195 200 ccc aat tot gac gcg cct gtc atc cgg tca aaa acc tcc gcg cgc tac Pro Asn Ser Asp Ala Pro Val Ile Arg Ser Lys Thr Ser Ala Arg Tyr 215 210 220 atg gag ctg gtc ggg tgg ctg gtg gac cgg ggc atc acc tcc gag aag 720 Met Glu Leu Val Gly Trp Leu Val Asp Arg Gly Ile Thr Ser Glu Lys 225 23Ú 235 cag tgg atc cag gac gac cag gcc tcg tac atc tcc ttc aac gcc gct 768 Gln Trp Ile Gln Glu Asp Gln Ala Ser Tyr Ile Ser Phe Asn Ala Ala 245 250 tee aac teg egg tee eag ate aag gee get etg gae aat gee gge aag Ser Asn Ser Arg Ser Gln Ile Lys Ala Ala Leu Asp Asn Ala Gly Lys 260 265 atc atg gcg ctg acc aaa tcc gcg ccc gac tac ctg gta ggc ccc gct 864 Ile Met Ala Leu Thr Lys Ser Ala Pro Asp Tyr Leu Val Gly Pro Ala 275 280 ccg ccc gcg gac att aaa acc aac cgc atc tac cgc atc ctg gag ctg 912 Pro Pro Ala Asp Ile Lys Thr Asn Arg Ile Tyr Arg Ile Leu Glu Leu 290 295 aac ggc tac gaa cot gec tac gcc ggc tec gtc ttt ete ggc tgg gec Asn Gly Tyr Glu Pro Ala Tyr Ala Gly Ser Val Phe Leu Gly Trp Ala 305 310 315 320 cag aaa agg ttc ggg aag cgc aac acc atc tgg ctg ttt ggg ccg gcc Gln Lys Arg Phe Gly Lys Arg Asn Thr Ile Trp Leu Phe Gly Pro Ala 325 acc acg ggc aag acc aac atc gcg gaa gcc atc gcc cac gcc gtg ccc Thr Thr Gly Lys Thr Asn Ile Ala Glu Ala Ile Ala His Ala Val Pro

340 345 350

ttc	tac	ggc	tgc	gto	aac	tgg	acc	aat	gag	aac	ttt	ccc	ttc	aat	gat	1104	
Phe	Tyr	Gly	Cys	Val	Asn	Trp	Thr	Asn	Glu	Asn	Phe	Pro	Phe	Asn	Asp		
		355					360					365					
tac	atc	asc	aan	ato	ata	atc	taa	taa	gag	ааа	ggc	aad	ato	aco	gcc	1152	
_	-	-	_	-								-	_	_	Ala	1102	
Cys		_	гЛS	Mec	AGT		-	rrb	GIU	GIU	_	_	Mec	1111	ALA		
	370					375					380						
-	-	,													cgc	1200	
Lys	Val	Val	Glu	Ser	Ala	Lys	Ala	Ile	Leu	Gly	Gly	Ser	Lys	Val	Arg		
385					390					<b>39</b> 5					400		
	-																
gtg	gac	caa	aag	tgc	aag	tcg	tcc	gcc	cag	atc	gac	ccc	acc	ccc	gtg	1248	
Val	Asp	Gln	Lys	Cys	Lys	Ser	Ser	Ala	Gln	Ile	Asp	Pro	Thr	Pro	Val		
	-		-	405	-				410		-			415			
atc	atc	200	tcc	aac	acc	aac	ato	tac	acc	ata	att	тас	aaa	220	200	1296	
	_						_	-	-			_			_	1230	
116	Val	1111		ASII	Thr	ASII	Met	-	Ald	vai	116	ASP	-	ASII	ser		
			420					425					430				
					cag	-	_	_	-	_		_				1344	
Thir	Thr		Glu	His	Gln	Gln		Leu	Gln	Asp	Arg	Met	Phe	Lys	Phe		
		435					440					445					
gaa	ctc	acc	cgc	cgt	ctg	gag	cat	gac	ttt	ggc	aag	gtg	aca	aag	cag	1392	
Glu	Leu	Thr	Arg	Arg	Leu	Glu	His	Asp	Phe	Gly	Lys	Val	Thr	Lys	Gln		
	450					455					460						
gaa	gtc	aaa	gag	ttc	ttc	cgc	tgg	gcg	cag	gat	cac	gtg	acc	gag	gtg	1440	
Glu	Val	Lys	Gì u	Phe	Phe	Arg	Trp	Ala	Gln	Asp	His	Val	Thr	Glu	Val		
465		_			470	_	•			475					480		
												•					
aca	cat	gag	ttc	tac	gtc	aga	aan	aat	gga	acc	aac	aaa	aga	ccc	acc	1488	
-					Val	-	-			-			-		-	2.00	
ATa	птэ	Gru	FILE	485	va <sub>1</sub>	ALY	ьуэ	GIY	490	жа	ASII	цуз	ALG	495	MIG		
				403					490					433			
														_			
	_	_		_	aaa	_			_		-	-			_	1536	
Pro	Asp	Asp	Ala	Asp	Lys	Ser	Glu	Pro	Lys	Arg	Ala	Cys	Pro	Ser	Val		
			500					505					510				
									٠								
gcg	gat	cca	tcg	acg	tca	gac	gcg	gaa	gga	gct	ccg	gtg	gac	ttt	gcc	1584	
Ala	Asp	Pro	Ser	Thr	Ser	Asp	Ala	Glu	Gly	Ala	Pro	Val	Asp	Phe	Ala		
		515				-	520		-			525					
		•															
qac	aga	tat	aac	tac	cga	taa	tta	tct	tcc	aga	tta	act	cga	gga	caa	1632	
-	-			-	Arg					-	_	-	-			<b></b>	
. ~ P	· 9	- 1 -	y	~ <sub>J</sub>	9	- ~ P	u	- L	JCI	'ira	2-4	, LL a	9	- y	<b>-11</b>		

530 535 540

cct ctc tga 1641 .

Pro Leu 545

<210> 7

<211> 546

<212> PRT

<213> AAV-1

<400> 7

Met Pro Gly Phe Tyr Glu Ile Val Ile Lys Val Pro Ser Asp Leu Asp 1 5 10 15

Glu His Leu Pro Gly Ile Ser Asp Ser Phe Val Ser Trp Val Ala Glu 20 25 30

Lys Glu Trp Glu Leu Pro Pro Asp Ser Asp Met Asp Leu Asn Leu Ile 35 40 45

Glu Gln Ala Pro Leu Thr Val Ala Glu Lys Leu Gln Arg Asp Phe Leu 50 55 60

Val Gln Trp Arg Arg Val Ser Lys Ala Pro Glu Ala Leu Phe Phe Val 65 70 75 80

Gln Phe Glu Lys Gly Glu Ser Tyr Phe His Leu His Ile Leu Val Glu 85 90 95

Thr Thr Gly Val Lys Ser Met Val Leu Gly Arg Phe Leu Ser Gln Ile 100 105 110

Arg Asp Lys Leu Val Gln Thr Ile Tyr Arg Gly Ile Glu Pro Thr Leu 115 120 125

Pro Asn Trp Phe Ala Val Thr Lys Thr Arg Asn Gly Ala Gly Gly Gly 130 135 140

Asn Lys Val Val Asp Glu Cys Tyr Ile Pro Asn Tyr Leu Leu Pro Lys 145 150 155 160

Thr Gln Pro Glu Leu Gln Trp Ala Trp Thr Asn Met Glu Glu Tyr Ile 165 170 175

Ser Ala Cys Leu Asn Leu Ala Glu Arg Lys Arg Leu Val Ala Gln His 180 185 190

Leu Thr His Val Ser Gln Thr Gln Glu Gln Asn Lys Glu Asn Leu Asn 195 200 205

- Pro Asn Ser Asp Ala Pro Val Ile Arg Ser Lys Thr Ser Ala Arg Tyr 210 215 220
- Met Glu Leu Val Gly Trp Leu Val Asp Arg Gly Ile Thr Ser Glu Lys 225 230 235 240
- Gln Trp Ile Gln Glu Asp Gln Ala Ser Tyr Ile Ser Phe Asn Ala Ala 245 250 255
- Ser Asn Ser Arg Ser Gln Ile Lys Ala Ala Leu Asp Asn Ala Gly Lys 260 265 270
- Ile Met Ala Leu Thr Lys Ser Ala Pro Asp Tyr Leu Val Gly Pro Ala 275 280 285
- Pro Pro Ala Asp Ile Lys Thr Asn Arg Ile Tyr Arg Ile Leu Glu Leu 290 295 300
- Asn Gly Tyr Glu Pro Ala Tyr Ala Gly Ser Val Phe Leu Gly Trp Ala 305 310 315 320
- Gln Lys Arg Phe Gly Lys Arg Asn Thr Ile Trp Leu Phe Gly Pro Ala 325 330 335
- Thr Thr Gly Lys Thr Asn Ile Ala Glu Ala Ile Ala His Ala Val Pro 340 345 350
- The Tyr Gly Cys Val Asn Trp Thr Asn Glu Asn Phe Pro Phe Asn Asp 355 360 365
- Cys Val Asp Lys Met Val Ile Trp Trp Glu Glu Gly Lys Met Thr Ala 370 375 380
- Lys Val Val Glu Ser Ala Lys Ala Ile Leu Gly Gly Ser Lys Val Arg 385 390 395 400
- Val Asp Gln Lys Cys Lys Ser Ser Ala Gln Ile Asp Pro Thr Pro Val 405 410 415
- Ile Val Thr Ser Asn Thr Asn Met Cys Ala Val Ile Asp Gly Asn Ser 420 425 430
- Thr Thr Phe Glu His Gln Gln Pro Leu Gln Asp Arg Met Phe Lys Phe 435 440 445

GIU	450	THI	Arg	AIG	Leu	455		A D	inc	O± y	460		1111	23,2	<b>01</b>	
Glu 465	Val	Lys	Glu	Phe	Phe 470	Arg	Trp	Ala	Gln	Asp 475		Val	Thr	Glu	Val 480	
Ala	His	Glu	Phe	Tyr 485	Val	Arg	Lys	Gly	Gly 490	Ala	Asn	Lys	Arg	Pro 495	Ala	
Pro	Asp	Asp	Ala 500	Asp	Lys	Ser	Glu	Pro 505		Arg	Ala	Cys	Pro 510	Ser	Val	
Ala	Asp	Pro 515	Ser	Thr	Ser	Asp	Ala 520		Gly	Ala	Pro	Val 525	Asp	Phe	Ala	•
Asp	Arg 530	Tyr	Gly	Cys	Arg	Trp 535	Leu	Ser	Ser	Arg	Leu 540	Ala	Arg	Gly	Gln	
Pro <b>54</b> 5	Leu															
<212	l> 12 !> Di !> A7 !>	VA VV-1								·						
<222	!> (]		(1197	7)												
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													aac Asn 30			96
													gcc Ala			144
atc Ile													ggc Gly			192

					cgc Arg			240
					ttt Phe			288
					ctg Leu			336
					gcc Ala			384
					ttt Phe 140			432
					ggc Gly			480
					ggc Gly			528
					gac Asp			576
					att Ile			624
					cgg Arg 220			672
					aag Lys			720
					cac His			768

-				Tyr	-	_	_		Gly	gcc Ala			-	Pro	-	816
	_	_		-		-		Pro	_	cgg Arg	_	-			-	864
	-		_	_		_		-		gct Ala	-		_		-	912
-						-		_		gcg Ala 315		-		_	-	960
_			-			_		-	_	aat Asn	_					1008
-		-			_	-	-	-		gag Glu	-				,	1056
	-			-		_	-	-		acg Thr					-	1104
-				_			-			<b>g</b> ag <b>Gl</b> u		_	-	_	_	1152
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Ser Asn Ser Arg Ser Gln Ile Lys Ala Ala Leu Asp Asn Ala Gly Lys 35 40 45

- Ile Met Ala Leu Thr Lys Ser Ala Pro Asp Tyr Leu Val Gly Pro Ala
  50 55 60
- Pro Pro Ala Asp Ile Lys Thr Asn Arg Ile Tyr Arg Ile Leu Glu Leu 65 70 75 80
- Asn Gly Tyr Glu Pro Ala Tyr Ala Gly Ser Val Phe Leu Gly Trp Ala 85 90 95
- Gln Lys Arg Phe Gly Lys Arg Asn Thr Ile Trp Leu Phe Gly Pro Ala 100 105 110
- Thr Thr Gly Lys Thr Asn Ile Ala Glu Ala Ile Ala His Ala Val Pro 115 120 125
- Phe Tyr Gly Cys Val Asn Trp Thr Asn Glu Asn Phe Pro Phe Asn Asp 130 135 140
- Cys Val Asp Lys Met Val Ile Trp Trp Glu Glu Gly Lys Met Thr Ala 145 150 155 160
- Lys Val Val Glu Ser Ala Lys Ala Ile Leu Gly Gly Ser Lys Val Arg 165 170 175
- Val Asp Gln Lys Cys Lys Ser Ser Ala Gln Ile Asp Pro Thr Pro Val 180 185 190
- Ile Val Thr Ser Asn Thr Asn Met Cys Ala Val Ile Asp Gly Asn Ser 195 200 205
- Thr Thr Phe Glu His Gln Gln Pro Leu Gln Asp Arg Met Phe Lys Phe 210 215 220
- Glu Leu Thr Arg Arg Leu Glu His Asp Phe Gly Lys Val Thr Lys Gln 225 230 235 240
- Glu Val Lys Glu Phe Phe Arg Trp Ala Gln Asp His Val Thr Glu Val 245 250 255
- Ala His Glu Phe Tyr Val Arg Lys Gly Gly Ala Asn Lys Arg Pro Ala 260 265 270
- Pro Asp Asp Ala Asp Lys Ser Glu Pro Lys Arg Ala Cys Pro Ser Val

275

Ala Asp Pro Ser Thr Ser Asp Ala Glu Gly Ala Pro Val Asp Phe Ala 295 290

Asp Arg Tyr Gln Asn Lys Cys Ser Arg His Ala Gly Met Leu Gln Met 315 305 310

Leu Phe Pro Cys Lys Thr Cys Glu Arg Met Asn Gln Asn Phe Asn Ile 325

Cys Phe Thr His Gly Thr Arg Asp Cys Ser Glu Cys Phe Pro Gly Val 345

Ser Glu Ser Gln Pro Val Val Arg Lys Arg Thr Tyr Arg Lys Leu Cys 360

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tcc aac tcg cgg tcc cag atc aag gcc gct ctg gac aat gcc ggc aag

Sei	. Asr	35	_	g Sei	Glr	ı Ile	<b>Ly</b> s		a Ala	ı Leı	ı Asp	45 45		a Gly	/ Lys	
	-								_		~				gct Ala	193
	50				-	55			•		60		-			
-	Pro					Thr		-			Arg		-		ctg Leu 80	240
		tac	gaa	cct			gcc	ggc	tcc			cto	ggc	: tgg	gcc	288
			-		Āla		-			Val					Ala	
-		agg Arg		, -	_	_			Ile		-			Pro	gcc Ala	336
	_	ggc	aag					gaa	gcc		-		gcc	gtg		384
THE	THE	Gly 115	цуs	THE	ASN	iie	120	GIU	Ата	iie	Ala	125	АТа	vaı	PIO	
		ggc Gly	-	-											-	432
-	-	gac Asp	_	_								-	_	_	-	480
aag	-	<b>g</b> bg			gcc	_	_			ggc		-	_		cgc	528
Lys	Val	Val	Glu	Ser 165	Ala	Lys	Ala	Tle	Leu 170	Gly	Gly	Ser	Lys	Val 175	Arg	
	Ī	caa Gln					_				_	_				576
	-	acc Thr 195					-	•	-			-			-	624
	Thr	ttc Phe			_	Gln	_	_	_	_	Arg	_				672
gaa	210 ctc	acc	cgc	cgt	ctg	215 gag	cat	gac	ttt	ggc	220 aag	gtg	aca	aag	cag	720

PCT/US99/25694 WO 00/28061

Glu Leu Thr Arg Arg Leu Glu His Asp Phe Gly Lys Val Thr Lys Gln

225				•	230					235					240	
_	-				Phe	_			_	-					gtg Val	768
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		gac Asp 275													gtc Val	864
	-	cca Pro	_	_		-		-		-	_		-		_	912
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Gln	Trp	Ile	Gln 20	Glu	Asp	Gln	Ala	Ser 25	Тyr	Ile	Ser	Phe	Asn 30	Ala	Ala	
Ser	Asn	Ser 35	Arg	Ser	Gln	Ile	Lys 40	Ala	Ala	Leu	Asp	Asn 45	Ala	Gly	Lys	
Ile	Met 50	Ala	Leu	Thr	Lys	Ser 55	Ala	Pro	Asp	Tyr	Leu 60	Val	Gly	Pro	Ala	
Pro 65	Pro	Ala	Asp	Ile	Lys 70	Thr	Asn	Arg	Ile	Tyr 75	Arg	Ile	Leu	Glu	Leu 80	

	. '								•							
Ą	sn	Gly	Туr	Glu	Pro 85	Ala	Tyr	Ala	Gly	Ser 90	Val	Phe	Leu	Gly	Trp 95	Ala
G	ln	Lys	Arg	Phe 100	Gly	Lys	Arg	Asn	Thr 105	Ile	Trp	Leu	Phe	Gly 110	Pro	Ala
Т	'hr	Thr	<b>Gly</b> 115	Lys	Thr	Asn	Ile	Ala 120	Glu	Ala	Ile	Ala	His 125	Ala	Val	Pro
. P	he	Tyr 130	Gly	Cys	Val	Asn	Trp 135	Thr	Asn	Glu	Asn	Phe 140	Pro	Phe	Asn	Asp
	ys 45	Val	Asp	Lys	Met	Val 150	Ile	Trp	Trp	Glu	Glu 155	Gly	Lys	Met	Thr	Ala 160
L	ys	Val	Val	Glu	Ser 165	Ala	Lys	Ala	Ile	Leu 170	Gly	Gly	Ser	Lys	Val 175	Arg
v	al	Asp	Gln	Lys 180	Cys	Lys	Ser	Ser	Ala 185	Gln	Ile	Asp	Pro	Thr 190	Pro	Val
I	le	Val	Thr 195	Ser	Asn	Thr	Asn	Met 200	Cys	Ala	Val	Ile	Asp 205	Gly	Asn	Ser
Т	hr	Thr 210	Phe	Glu	His	Gln	Gln 215	Pro	Leu	Gln	Asp	Arg 220	Met	Phe	Lys	Phe
	1u 25	Leu	Thr	Arg	Arg	Leu 230	Glu	His	Asp	Phe	Gly 235	Lys	Val	Thr	Lys	Gln 240
G	lu	Val	Lys	Glu	Phe 245	Phe	Arg	Trp	Ala	Gln 250	Asp	His	Val	Thr	Glu 255	Val
A	la	His	Glu	Phe 260	Туr	Val	Arg	Lys	Gly 265	Gly	Ala	Asn	Lys	Arg 270	Pro	Ala
P	ro	Asp	Asp 275	Ala	Asp	Lys	Ser	Glu 280	Pro	Lys	Arg	Ala	Cys 285	Pro	Ser	Val
A	la	Asp 290	Pro	Ser	Thr	Ser	Asp 295	Ala	Glu	Gly	Ala	Pro 300	Val	Asp	Phe	Ala
A	sp	Arg	туг	Gly	Cys	Arg	Trp	Leu	Ser	Ser	Arg	Leu	Ala	Arg	Gly	Gln

15

Pro Leu

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	Ala	Ald	Asp	. G.L.Y 5	-	Leu	PLO	Asp	10		GIU	wsp	ASI	15		
. 1				3					. 10					. 13		
gag	ggc	att	cgc	gag	tgg	tgg	gac	t <b>t</b> g	aaa	cct	gga	gcc	ccg	aag	ccc	96
Glu	Gly	Ile	Arg	Glu	Trp	Trp	Asp	Leu	Lys	Pro	Gly	Ala	Pro	Lys	Pro	
			20					25					30			
aaa	qcc	aac	cag	caa	aag	cag	gac	gac	ggc	cgg	ggt	ctq	gtq	ctt	cct	144
	-		_		_	-	_	-				_		Leu		
		35					40					45				
ggc	tac	aag	tac	ctc	gga	CCC	ttc	aac	gga	ctc	gac	aag	ggg	gag	ccc	192
Gly	Tyr	Lys	Tyr	Leu	Gly	Pro	Phe	Asn	Gly	Leu	Asp	Lys	Gly	Glu	Pro	
	50					55					60					
gtc	aac	gcg	gcg	gac	gca	gcg	gc¢	ctc	gag	cac	gac	aag	gcc	tac	gac	240
Val	Asn	Ala	Ala	Asp	Ala	Ala	Ala	Leu	Glu	His	Asp	Lys	Ala	Tyr	Asp	
65					70					75					80	
	•															
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Gln	Gln	Leu	Lys		Gly	Asp	Asn	Pro		Leu	Arg	Tyr	Asn	His	Ala	
				85					90					95		
gac	gcc	gag	ttt	cag	gag	cgt	ctg	caa	gaa	gat	acg	tct	ttt	ggg	ggc	336
Asp	Ala	Glu	Phe	Gln	Glu	Arg	Leu	Gln	Glu	Asp	Thr	Ser	Phe	Gly	Gly	
			100					105					110	*		
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														Glu		
		115					120					125				
a+-					<b>~-</b> -											422
														aaa		432
ren		Leu	AGI	GIU	GIU		ATG	гÀ2	THE	Ата		GTÀ	ьуѕ	Lys	ALG	
	130					135		•			140					
ccg	gta	gag	cag	tcg	cca	caa	gag	cca	gac	tcc	tcc	tcg	ggc	atc	ggc	480

Pro 145		Glu	Glr	ser	150		Glu	Pro	Asp	Ser 155		: Ser	Gly	Ile	Gly 160	
-			_		ecc Pro	-		_	_	Leu				-	Thr	528
	-			Ser	gtc Val		-		Gln				_	Pro		576
-			Ala	-	gtg Val			Thr		-	_					624
-		Met	-	-	aat Asn		-		-	-					_	672
	Gly				tgc Cys 230						_	-	_	-		720
		_		-	acc Thr	• •	-	-								768
	_				agt Ser	-		_		-	_		-			<b>81</b> 6
					acc Thr						_			_		864
	-				cca Pro	-	-		_	-						912
					aag Lys 310	-										960
_	-	-	_	-	acg Thr		-		-				-			1008
ctt	acc	agc	acg	gtt	caa	gtc	ttc	tcg	gac	tcg	gag	tac	cag	ctt	ccg	1056

Leu	Thr	Ser	Thr 340	Val	Gln	Val	Phe	Ser 345	Asp	Ser	Glu	Tyr	<b>Gln</b> 350	Leu	Pro	
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				gga Gly												1200
				aga Arg 405												1248
				ttc Phe												1296
				cct Pro												1344
				tcc Ser												1392
				gct Ala												1440
gga Gly	ccc Pro	tgt Cys	tat Tyr	cgg Arg 485	cag Gln	cag Gln	cgc Arg	gtt Val	tct Ser 490	aaa Lys	aca Thr	aaa Lys	aca Thr	gac Asp 495	aac Asn	1488
				ttt Phe												1536
				atc Ile												1584
gac	gac	gạa	gac	aag	ttc	ttt	ccc	atg	agc	ggt	gtc	atg	att	ttt	gga	1632

Asp	Asp 530	Glu	Asp	Lys	Phe	Phe 535	Pro	Met	Ser	Gly	Val 540	Met	Ile	Phe	Gly	
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					att Ile											<u>1</u> 728
					gtc Val											1776
		-	-		gct Ala											1824
					ctg Leu											1872
					cac His 630											1920
-		-			cag Gln											1968
					ttt Phe											2016
					caa Gln											2064
					cgc Arg											2112
					aac Asn 710											2160
tat	act	gag	cct	cgc	ccc	att	ggc	acc	cgt	tac	ctt	acc	cgt	ccc	ctg	2208

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taa 2211

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<213> AAV-1

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Glu Gly Ile Arg Glu Trp Trp Asp Leu Lys Pro Gly Ala Pro Lys Pro 20 25 30

Lys Ala Asn Gln Gln Lys Gln Asp Asp Gly Arg Gly Leu Val Leu Pro 35 40 45

Gly Tyr Lys Tyr Leu Gly Pro Phe Asn Gly Leu Asp Lys Gly Glu Pro 50 55 60

Val Asn Ala Ala Asp Ala Ala Ala Leu Glu His Asp Lys Ala Tyr Asp
65 70 75 80

Gln Gln Leu Lys Ala Gly Asp Asn Pro Tyr Leu Arg Tyr Asn His Ala 85 90 95

Asp Ala Glu Phe Gln Glu Arg Leu Gln Glu Asp Thr Ser Phe Gly Gly 100 105 110

Asn Leu Gly Arg Ala Val Phe Gln Ala Lys Lys Arg Val Leu Glu Pro 115 120 125

Leu Gly Leu Val Glu Glu Gly Ala Lys Thr Ala Pro Gly Lys Lys Arg 130 . 135 . 140

Pro Val Glu Gln Ser Pro Gln Glu Pro Asp Ser Ser Ser Gly Ile Gly 145 150 155 160

Lys Thr Gly Gln Gln Pro Ala Lys Lys Arg Leu Asn Phe Gly Gln Thr 165 170 175

Gly Asp Ser Glu Ser Val Pro Asp Pro Gln Pro Leu Gly Glu Pro Pro 180 . 185 190

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Tyr Phe Gly Tyr Ser Thr Pro Trp Gly Tyr Phe Asp Phe Asn Arg Phe 

His Cys His Phe Ser Pro Arg Asp Trp Gln Arg Leu Ile Asn Asn Asn 

Trp Gly Phe Arg Pro Lys Arg Leu Asn Phe Lys Leu Phe Asn Ile Gln 

Val Lys Glu Val Thr Thr Asn Asp Gly Val Thr Thr Ile Ala Asn Asn 

Leu Thr Ser Thr Val Gln Val Phe Ser Asp Ser Glu Tyr Gln Leu Pro 

Tyr Val Leu Gly Ser Ala His Gln Gly Cys Leu Pro Pro Phe Pro Ala 

Asp Val Phe Met Ile Pro Gln Tyr Gly Tyr Leu Thr Leu Asn Asn Gly 

Ser Gln Ala Val Gly Arg Ser Ser Phe Tyr Cys Leu Glu Tyr Phe Pro 

Ser Gln Met Leu Arg Thr Gly Asn Asn Phe Thr Phe Ser Tyr Thr Phe 

Glu Glu Val Pro Phe His Ser Ser Tyr Ala His Ser Gln Ser Leu Asp 

Arg Leu Met Asn Pro Leu Ile Asp Gln Tyr Leu Tyr Tyr Leu Asn Arg 

Thr Gln Asn Gln Ser Gly Ser Ala Gln Asn Lys Asp Leu Leu Phe Ser 450 455 460

- Arg Gly Ser Pro Ala Gly Met Ser Val Gln Pro Lys Asn Trp Leu Pro 465 470 475 480
- Gly Pro Cys Tyr Arg Gln Gln Arg Val Ser Lys Thr Lys Thr Asp Asn 485 490 495
- Asn Asn Ser Asn Phe Thr Trp Thr Gly Ala Ser Lys Tyr Asn Leu Asn 500 505 510
- Gly Arg Glu Ser Ile Ile Asn Pro Gly Thr Ala Met Ala Ser His Lys 515 520 525
- Asp Asp Glu Asp Lys Phe Pro Met Ser Gly Val Met Ile Phe Gly 530 540
- Lys Glu Ser Ala Gly Ala Ser Asn Thr Ala Leu Asp Asn Val Met Ile 545 550 555 560
- Thr Asp Glu Glu Glu Ile Lys Ala Thr Asn Pro Val Ala Thr Glu Arg 565 570 575
- Phe Gly Thr Val Ala Val Asn Phe Gln Ser Ser Ser Thr Asp Pro Ala 580 585 590
- Thr Gly Asp Val His Ala Met Gly Ala Leu Pro Gly Met Val Trp Gln 595 600 605
- Asp Arg Asp Val Tyr Leu Gln Gly Pro Ile Trp Ala Lys Ile Pro His 610 615 620
- Thr Asp Gly His Phe His Pro Ser Pro Leu Met Gly Gly Phe Gly Leu 625 635 640
- Lys Asn Pro Pro Pro Gln Ile Leu Ile Lys Asn Thr Pro Val Pro Ala 645 650 655
- Asn Pro Pro Ala Glu Phe Ser Ala Thr Lys Phe Ala Ser Phe Ile Thr 660 665 670
- Gln Tyr Ser Thr Gly Gln Val Ser Val Glu Ile Glu Trp Glu Leu Gln 675 680 685
- Lys Glu Asn Ser Lys Arg Trp Asn Pro Glu Val Gln Tyr Thr Ser Asn 690 695 700

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Tyr Ala Lys Ser Ala Asn Val Asp Phe Thr Val Asp Asn Asn Gly Leu 720 710 715 705 Tyr Thr Glu Pro Arg Pro Ile Gly Thr Arg Tyr Leu Thr Arg Pro Leu 730 725 <210> 14 <211> 1800 <212> DNA <213> AAV-1 <220> <221> CDS <222> (1) .. (1797) <400> 14 acg gct cct gga aag aaa cgt ccg gta gag cag tcg cca caa gag cca Thr Ala Pro Gly Lys Lys Arg Pro Val Glu Gln Ser Pro Gln Glu Pro 10 gac tee tee teg gge ate gge aag aca gge cag cag cec get aaa aag 96 Asp Ser Ser Ser Gly Ile Gly Lys Thr Gly Gln Gln Pro Ala Lys Lys. 20 aga ctc aat ttt ggt cag act ggc gac tca gag tca gtc ccc gat cca 144 Arg Leu Asn Phe Gly Gln Thr Gly Asp Ser Glu Ser Val Pro Asp Pro 40 caa cct ctc gga gaa cct cca gca acc ccc gct gct gtg gga cct act 192 Gln Pro Leu Gly Glu Pro Pro Ala Thr Pro Ala Ala Val Gly Pro Thr 55 50 aca atg gct tca ggc ggt ggc gca cca atg gca gac aat aac gaa ggc 240 Thr Met Ala Ser Gly Gly Gly Ala Pro Met Ala Asp Asn Asn Glu Gly 65 70 gcc gac gga gtg ggt aat gcc tca gga aat tgg cat tgc gat tcc aca 288 Ala Asp Gly Val Gly Asn Ala Ser Gly Asn Trp His Cys Asp Ser Thr 85 tgg ctg ggc gac aga gtc atc acc acc agc acc cgc acc tgg gcc ttg 336 Trp Leu Gly Asp Arg Val Ile Thr Thr Ser Thr Arg Thr Trp Ala Leu 100 105

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Tyr	Phe	Asp	Phe	Asn	Arg	Phe	His	Cys	His		Ser	Pro	Arg	Asp		
145					150					155					160	
cag	cga	ctc	atc	aac	aac	aat	tgg	gga	ttc	cgg	ccc	aag	aga	ctc	aac	528
Gln	Arg	Leu	Ile	Asn	Asn	Asn	Trp	Gly	Phe	Arg	Pro	Lys	Arg	Leu	Asn	
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												acg				576
Phe	Lys	Leu	Phe	Asn	Ile	Gln	Val	Lys	Glu	Val	Thr	Thr	Asn	Asp	Gly	
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Val	Thr	Thr	Iļe	Ala	Asn	Asn	Leu	Thr	Ser	Thr	Val	Gln	Val	Phe	Ser	
		195					200					205				
					•											<b>670</b>
												gcg				672
Asp	Ser	Glu	Tyr	Gln	Leu	Pro	Туr	Val	Leu	Gly		Ala	His	GLn	GIÀ	
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Cys	Leu	Pro	Pro	Phe		Ala	Asp	Val	Phe		Ile	Pro	Gin	Tyr		
225					230					235					240	
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												cgt				, 00
Tyr	Leu	Thr	Leu		Asn	GLY	ser	GIn		vaı	GIA	Arg	Ser	255	FIIE	
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туг	Cys	ren		Tyr	Pne	PLO	Ser	265	Mec	Бец	ALY	Thr	270	7.01.	1	
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							a2a	<b>73</b> 3	ara	cct	ttc	cac	age	agc	tac	864
												His				
Pne	The	275	Ser	ıyı	1111	FILE	280	Giu	· aı	110		285	-		- , -	
		213					200					•				
	<b>a</b> a.a	300	C20	3.00	cta	<b>42C</b>	caa	cta	ato	aat	cct	ctc	atc	gac	caa	912
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ALA	290	Set	GIII	Ser	beu	295	ALY	БСи	,,,,,	7.0	300					
	290					233										
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305	Pen	+ y -	- y -	200	310	9				315		,			320	
243																

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					cta Leu						1056
					gac Asp						1104
					ctc Leu						1152
					cac His 390						1200
					ttt Phe						1248
					atg Met						1296
		-	-		gaa Glu						1344
-	-	-		-	cct Pro						1392
					tgg Trp 470						1440
					cct Pro						1488
	_				gga Gly		-				1536

aaa aac ac Lys Asn Th	r Pro				n Pro								1584
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gaa att ga Glu Ile Gl		Glu I	ctg c Leu G				Ser						1680
gaa gtg ca Glu Val Gl		aca 1										ttt	1728
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Arg Leu As		Gly 6	Sln T	hr Gly		Ser	Glu	Ser	Val 45	Pro	Asp	Pro	
Gln Pro Le	u Gly	Glu F		ro Ala	Thr	Pro	Ala	Ala 60	Val	Gly	Pro	Thr	
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Ala Asp Gly Val Gly Asn Ala Ser Gly Asn Trp His Cys Asp Ser Thr

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Cys Leu Pro Pro Phe Pro Ala Asp Val Phe Met Ile Pro Gln Tyr Gly 

Tyr Leu Thr Leu Asn Asn Gly Ser Gln Ala Val Gly Arg Ser Ser Phe 

Tyr Cys Leu Glu Tyr Phe Pro Ser Gln Met Leu Arg Thr Gly Asn Asn 

Phe Thr Phe Ser Tyr Thr Phe Glu Glu Val Pro Phe His Ser Ser Tyr 

Ala His Ser Gln Ser Leu Asp Arg Leu Met Asn Pro Leu Ile Asp Gln 

Tyr Leu Tyr Tyr Leu Asn Arg Thr Gln Asn Gln Ser Gly Ser Ala Gln 

Asn Lys Asp Leu Leu Phe Ser Arg Gly Ser Pro Ala Gly Met Ser Val 

Gln Pro Lys Asn Trp Leu Pro Gly Pro Cys Tyr Arg Gln Gln Arg Val

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350

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Ala Ser Lys Tyr Asn Leu Asn Gly Arg Glu Ser Ile Ile Asn Pro Gly 370 375 380

Thr Ala Met Ala Ser His Lys Asp Asp Glu Asp Lys Phe Phe Pro Met 385 390 395 400

Ser Gly Val Met Ile Phe Gly Lys Glu Ser Ala Gly Ala Ser Asn Thr 405 410 415

Ala Leu Asp Asn Val Met Ile Thr Asp Glu Glu Glu Ile Lys Ala Thr 420 425 430

Asn Pro Val Ala Thr Glu Arg Phe Gly Thr Val Ala Val Asn Phe Gln 435 440 445

Ser Ser Ser Thr Asp Pro Ala Thr Gly Asp Val His Ala Met Gly Ala 450 455 460

Leu Pro Gly Met Val Trp Gln Asp Arg Asp Val Tyr Leu Gln Gly Pro 465 470 475 480

Ile Trp Ala Lys Ile Pro His Thr Asp Gly His Phe His Pro Ser Pro 485 490 495

Leu Met Gly Gly Phe Gly Leu Lys Asn Pro Pro Pro Gln Ile Leu Ile 500 505 510

Lys Asn Thr Pro Val Pro Ala Asn Pro Pro Ala Glu Phe Ser Ala Thr
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Lys Phe Ala Ser Phe Ile Thr Gln Tyr Ser Thr Gly Gln Val Ser Val 530 535 540

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nys	PGII	115	HOII	776	3111	<b>v</b> a1	120	or u	*41	444	1111	125	-wp	- <b>J</b>		
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		_			caa Gln	_									1248
	-				cac His										1296
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					cag Gln										1488
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Thr Tyr Asn Asn His Leu Tyr Lys Gln Ile Ser Ser Ala Ser Thr Gly
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Ala Ser Asn Asp Asn His Tyr Phe Gly Tyr Ser Thr Pro Trp Gly Tyr 65 70 75 80

Phe Asp Phe Asn Arg Phe His Cys His Phe Ser Pro Arg Asp Trp Gln 85 90 95

Arg Leu Ile Asn Asn Asn Trp Gly Phe Arg Pro Lys Arg Leu Asn Phe 100 105 110

Lys Leu Phe Asn Ile Gln Val Lys Glu Val Thr Thr Asn Asp Gly Val 115 120 125

Thr Thr Ile Ala Asn Asn Leu Thr Ser Thr Val Gln Val Phe Ser Asp 130 135 140

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- Lys Asp Leu Leu Phe Ser Arg Gly Ser Pro Ala Gly Met Ser Val Gln 260 265 270
- Pro Lys Asn Trp Leu Pro Gly Pro Cys Tyr Arg Gln Gln Arg Val Ser 275 280 285
- Lys Thr Lys Thr Asp Asn Asn Asn Ser Asn Phe Thr Trp Thr Gly Ala 290 295 300
- Ser Lys Tyr Asn Leu Asn Gly Arg Glu Ser Ile Ile Asn Pro Gly Thr 305 310 315
- Ala Met Ala Ser His Lys Asp Asp Glu Asp Lys Phe Phe Pro Met Ser 325 330 335
- Gly Val Met Ile Phe Gly Lys Glu Ser Ala Gly Ala Ser Asn Thr Ala 340 \$345\$
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- Pro Val Ala Thr Glu Arg Phe Gly Thr Val Ala Val Asn Phe Gln Ser 370 375 380
- Ser Ser Thr Asp Pro Ala Thr Gly Asp Val His Ala Met Gly Ala Leu 385 390 395 400
- Pro Gly Met Val Trp Gln Asp Arg Asp Val Tyr Leu Gln Gly Pro Ile 405 410 415
- Trp Ala Lys Ile Pro His Thr Asp Gly His Phe His Pro Ser Pro Leu
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Phe Ala Ser Phe Ile Thr Gln Tyr Ser Thr Gly Gln Val Ser Val Glu 465 470 475 480

Ile Glu Trp Glu Leu Gln Lys Glu Asn Ser Lys Arg Trp Asn Pro Glu 485 490 495

Val Gln Tyr Thr Ser Asn Tyr Ala Lys Ser Ala Asn Val Asp Phe Thr 500 505 510

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